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## FALL POLICY IN MEXICO ASSAILED AS PROVOCATIVE

Samuel Gompers Insists That Proposed Plan of Policing Territory Is a Bid for War—Conditions Now Reassuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Prussian and vicious," are adjectives applied by Samuel Gompers to the report of the Senate subcommittee of which Albert B. Fall (R.) is chairman, which recently reported its opinions of what should be done in regard to Mexican affairs. Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night issued a statement regarding this report, in which he said:

"The report of the Senate subcommittee investigating conditions in Mexico, under the chairmanship of Senator Albert B. Fall, amounts to a declaration that unless the Government in accordance with the ideas of American oil and mining interests, the Government of the United States will intervene in Mexico.

"The report of Senator Fall's committee demands a number of specified changes in the Mexican Constitution. These changes would be the consummation of what has long been the hopes of great oil and mining interests, as well as the land and timber interests, which have fomented the bitterness between the people of the United States and Mexico.

"In some minor respects, recommendations made by Senator Fall's committee may be acceptable, but the heart of the report can only be described as vicious. The report demands that unless the Mexican Constitution is altered as recommended, the government of the United States send a police force consisting of naval and military forces of our government, into the Republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and border port into Mexico. Of course, this amounts to policing practically the whole of the country. Those who know Mexico and Mexican people understand fully that such action would mean war between the two countries. The report of Senator Fall's committee, therefore, is a report which recommends a course leading directly to war with Mexico. This has long been desired by American interests engaged in the exploitation of the natural wealth of Mexico.

"Adoption by the Senate of this report would constitute the adoption of a foreign policy completely at variance with the established policies and traditions of our republic. Such a course as is recommended by the report of Senator Fall's committee must be opposed by every justice and freedom-loving American, and beyond question be unreservedly condemned by the working people of our country and the great masses of our people generally. It is difficult to believe that the Senate will give serious consideration to a report so out of harmony with the best thought of our time and so full of the possibilities of dire consequence to our people and our nation, as well as to a neighbor republic with which we are at peace.

"The report calls for American aid to Mexico providing Mexico agrees to the terms of the report. This is not an American proposition. It is a Prussian proposition. It must be set aside by the popular opinion and fair judgment of our people."

### Pledges Aft Reassuring

Incidentally, the de facto government of Mexico has repeatedly expressed its intention to remove all the objections regarding taxation and land tenure which the foreign interests in Mexico have raised, and it is the opinion here that if the government keeps its promise in terms of office is likely to be long. The foreign interests will support a government that does what they ask, and since the present government appears to be essentially one placed in power by the army, there is not likely to be any considerable opposition, particularly since such "revolutionists" as Felix Diaz and others, who have long been well supplied with funds for starting trouble, are now voluntarily leaving Mexico.

Only Francisco Villa seems to remain at odds with the de facto government, and his forces, according to a report to the State Department, were defeated near Parral, Chihuahua, on Wednesday by troops under Ignacio Enriquez, who is now said to be in pursuit.

On the whole, however, conditions seem to be quiet in Mexico, and this very quietness is considerably dwelt upon in quarters where until lately every disturbance was ordinarily magnified.

### Mexican Consul Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ramon P. de Negri, with offices in the Park Row Building, this city, has been appointed consul in New York by the present Mexican Government, with authority to issue all consular documents, according to a telegram received by the Merchants Association of this city from W. F. Saunders, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico in Mexico City.

## CHANGE IN BELGIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—The Belgian Minister of the Interior, Mr. Renkin, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, has resigned office in the government, his resignation being handed to Leon Delacroix, the Premier, on Wednesday. A crisis in the government is spoken of, but so far the only changes have been that Mr. Jaspas, Minister of Economic Affairs, goes to the Ministry of the Interior, and Mr. Wouters Lophinter, deputy for Louvain, becomes Minister of Economic Affairs.

## LIBERAL POLICY DOMINATES JAPAN

Frank A. Vanderlip, Returning From Orient, Declares Himself as Favoring Exclusion Policy—East's Problem Its Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the Japan Society, and former president of the National City Bank of New York, has reached San Francisco, after an important, although unofficial, visit to Japan. Mr. Vanderlip went to the Orient on the invitation of Baron Shibusawa, leader of a movement embracing the most distinguished men in Japan, including several members of the House of Peers. In an interview granted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Vanderlip expressed his confidence in the future of Japan as it is being expressed through a growing liberal democratic public opinion. "The great Japanese question is how to feed Japan," he said. "The great Japanese question lies in the fact that Japan's population is growing 600,000 to 700,000 each year. There are 57,000,000 people in an area not as large as California, only 12 per cent of which is arable. She does not produce food enough for them, and it cannot be solved by saying they cannot come to the North American continent or to the Asiatic continent."

### Exclusion Policy Favored

"I went to Japan with the feeling that we have been too strict about immigration. I have returned with the feeling that we ought to exclude them. Any sort of immigration that might be made into this country in volume sufficient to relieve the situation there is so great that it would become a great international question. What is left? They perhaps can emigrate to Asia. China is crowded; Siberia is cold. What is the further solution? They might develop industrially, as England has done, sending out manufactured things and importing food. That is the most hopeful thing, but we want to be sympathetic to their condition. It has got to be solved somehow, and it ought not and cannot be solved by immigration to the North American continent, therefore they must be given some room for expansion or industrial development.

### Chaotic Conditions

"Think of the whole background of the Eastern question: a third of the world without government, one-third of the population of the world. Throughout Siberia there is political disintegration. There is no central government worthy of the name in China, but we are apt to destructively criticize. California is contributing to the irritation, and I sympathize with much that California wants to accomplish, but I am utterly out of sympathy with the way they go about accomplishing it.

"The military element in Japan does not dominate the situation, but it is in a sense independent of public opinion. I believe liberal democracy is developing rapidly, but there is a military party that has a background of Prussian training that believes this great problem of Japan can in part be settled by expansion of territory, but the military party has had the lesson of the failure of Germany. It is no longer in the ascendancy, and there is a growing public opinion. Japan is an educated nation, 95 per cent literate, against China's 95 per cent illiterate.

### Military Rule Weakened

"You get acts of harshness, of brutality, of attempts to grab territory that are going on right at the same time under the military régime, but these are becoming less, they are becoming more controlled. There is danger there all the while, but the influence of a liberal democracy is growing, and in time will dominate, and should have our sympathy. The military element was in charge of Korea up to a year ago. It committed gross errors, which were frankly admitted and deplored. It changed to a civil government since then, with little to criticize, the Japanese object being classed as inferior. I think they are ready to take a broad-minded attitude toward anything California wants to accomplish if they were approached with international courtesy, but they are not approached at all. Remember, whenever a criticism is raised, that they have 57,000,000 population."

## DETAILS OF WOOD FINANCING TOLD

Names of Several Large Contributors Given—Criticism of Failure to Carry Further the Inquiry Into Johnson Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Alton Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, to extend the inquiry into expenditures by presidential candidates, which has been conducted by a subcommittee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee so that the committee may continue its investigation and hold public hearings as the campaign progresses. Senator Pomerene asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but there was objection and it went over until today, when the Senate will act on it. So much opposition to extending the resolution was manifest in the Senate that Senator Pomerene said last evening that he was doubtful whether it would be adopted. Several senators have declared that the present investigation has gone too far and that the Senate should confine itself to considering definite charges of irregularity or criminal expenditure of money filed with it, and Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, resigned from the investigating committee on Wednesday, asserting in a letter to the chairman that the objects of the inquiry had been attained.

### Wood Official to Be Heard

The committee had planned to end the present investigation yesterday, but on receipt of notice from H. C. Stebbins, eastern treasurer of the Wood organization, that he would like to appear, it was decided to wait until today so that he could be heard. The committee is closing the investigation with a drive against the Wood campaign, and much criticism is heard of the fact that the charges that have been made concerning the campaign of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California have not been further inquired into. Witnesses before the committee have testified to reports that \$100,000 was thrown into the California primary at the last minute to help Senator Johnson carry that State, and that in New Jersey Senator Johnson had the financial backing of Henry Ford and the Irish-American societies under Justice Coahalan. The committee had announced that it would call the Johnson managers to testify regarding the reports, but last evening members of the committee stated that Mr. Stebbins was to be the last witness.

### The Wood Campaign

Charles H. Duell, an attorney of Yonkers, New York, and a cousin of Elihu Root, told the committee yesterday that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood early in his campaign had said in conference attended by New York and Philadelphia bankers, at which the question of having the Wood campaign underwritten to the extent of \$1,000,000 was discussed.

Mr. Duell said that he was active in the Wood campaign when John T. King was the Wood manager. When Mr. King left the Wood organization after Major-General Wood had insisted on a campaign in the open, the witness said that he also retired.

"I became connected with the financing of the Wood campaign in November, 1919," Mr. Duell told the committee, "and I remained with the Wood organization until January of this year and went to Europe when John T. King split with Wood."

Ambrose Monell, who is connected with the International Nickel Company, the Midvale Steel Company and the American Bank Note Company, was the "quiet collector" for the Wood campaign in New York during the King management, Mr. Duell said.

Mr. Monell's idea was to underwrite the Wood campaign for \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 the underwriters to pay or raise the amounts they pledged," the witness said.

### Conference in New York

"Finances were first discussed generally at a meeting held in Mr. Monell's house, 16 East Seventy-second Street, New York, toward the end of last November. It was attended by Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia, Mr. Monell, General Wood and myself. At this meeting Mr. Cassatt was asked to underwrite or raise a campaign fund of \$500,000. In all fairness to Mr. Cassatt I want to say that after some consideration of the matter Mr. Cassatt said that although he was for General Wood, he did not think that he (Cassatt) was the best man to raise the money. He definitely declined and so far as I know, never did raise it."

each to give or raise \$100,000. This as far as I know was not followed out when Mr. King split with General Wood."

### Campaign Books Submitted

"Do you know of any other meetings where finances were discussed?" Mr. Duell was asked.

"There was a meeting at the Plaza Hotel the latter part of January, which I did not attend, but which General Wood, Colonel Proctor and Mr. Monell attended, and at which I understood \$400,000 was underwritten," the witness replied.

W. B. Burt, assistant to A. A. Sprague, treasurer of the Chicago headquarters of the Wood organization, submitted the Wood campaign books to the committee. The books were retained by the committee for examination. Among the heavy contributors mentioned were William Loeb Jr. of New York and William Wrigley Jr. and C. D. Shaffer of Chicago.

"Mr. Sprague's statement of \$1,148,000 covers all contributions and expenditures," said Mr. Burt. "Publicity cost a great deal of money. The campaign was originally planned as a campaign of publicity. We have stuck to that plan."

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, sought to show that a detective agency had been employed to "shadow" Frank H. Hitchcock, but Mr. Burt testified that the agency was employed only to furnish watchmen for the Chicago headquarters.

## SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK GROWING BRIGHTER

Federal Amendment to Be Reported to Louisiana Houses—Support Promised It When State Amendment Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Louisiana Senate Federal Relations Committee yesterday voted to report favorably to the Senate today the resolution to adopt the suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. The House Federal Relations Committee took similar action.

The lower house on Wednesday adopted the amendment to the state constitution by a vote of 93 to 17, and this amendment will also come up in the Senate today.

Proponents of the federal amendment are supporting the state amendment in the Senate, so as to get it out of the way, as the only means they see to obtain the adoption of the federal amendment. Under the state amendment, women would not be able to vote until after the people had ratified it next fall, that is to say, they would not vote for two years, whereas, under the federal amendment, they would be able to vote immediately. Supporters of the state amendment have agreed to vote for the federal amendment when the state amendment has been adopted. Appeal for ratification of the federal amendment was made before the Federal Relations committees of both houses meeting together last night, and the reports were the result.

The attitude of the state amendment supporters is due to their pledge to other southern states not to break the front of the "Solid South," but to pass the state constitutional amendment first, in defense, technically at least, of the doctrine of state rights.

### Court Decision Hailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court that federal constitutional amendments cannot be submitted to popular vote by referendum in states having referendum provisions in their constitutions, affects the suffrage provision so favorably in Ohio and other states that have the referendum and recall as to remove all anxiety concerning the enfranchisement of women, according to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"With only one more state needed to ratify, we approach the end of a long and valiant fight with calm confidence," she said. "There is inspiration, too, in the fact that when the thirty-sixth state ratifies, and upwards of 20,000,000 women are entitled to vote, that we have helped to bring about the largest extension of suffrage that has ever been made at one time by any organized movement."

### HUNGARIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday).—This morning, the two Hungarian delegates who will sign the Peace Treaty tomorrow at Versailles, arrived at Paris. They are August Bernard, Minister of Public Works, and Alfred Traskhe Lazar, plenipotentiary. Sixteen powers will be represented, France, England, Japan, Italy, Belgium, China, Cuba, Greece, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Serbia, and Tzecho-Slovakia. France will be represented by Alexander Millerand, the Premier, August Isaac, Minister of Commerce and Frederic Francois Marsal, Minister of Finance, Paul Cambon and Maurice Paleologue. The King of Greece has expressed his desire to be present.

## POLISH THREATS TO HINDER PLEBISCITE

Serious Conditions in Teschen Indicated by Socialist Congress Resolution Charging Tzechs With Violating Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The serious conditions prevailing in Teschen, the mining district of Austrian Silesia, now claimed by the Poles and Tzecho-Slovaks respectively, are preventing the taking of a plebiscite, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and a good indication of the tension that prevails is the report which, however, has been proved to be without foundation, that the Polish Diet had broken off negotiations with the Tzecho-Slovaks.

The seventeenth national congress of the Polish Socialist Party has passed a resolution, a copy of which is supplied to The Christian Science Monitor from the Polish Information Committee:

"In Teschen, Silesia," the resolution states, "the Tzech authorities, notwithstanding the agreement of November 5, 1918, and the Supreme Council's decision of February 3, 1919, introduced a Tzech administration and gendarmerie in the communities with Polish majorities. The communal councils were dissolved and Tzech authorities were appointed without election. The cultural, national and political rights of the Polish population are being violated. After the arrival of the Allied Plebiscite Commission conditions became worse, and the sense of justice of the Tzech authorities disappeared completely.

"Polish schools are being closed, and the circulation of Polish newspapers prohibited. Armed bands have been organized, which assault the Polish population, raid the Polish institutions, and even private houses, while Polish workmen have been deprived of work and their families expelled from their homes.

"In order to make free expression of will of the population possible the Tzech gendarmerie and armed bands must be removed, the former communal school and district authorities restored, and the expelled workmen allowed to return to their homes and work. If these conditions are not fulfilled, the plebiscite in Teschen Silesia cannot take place," the resolution asserts.

The Allied Commission, the resolution alleges, is introducing martial law four weeks before the plebiscite and calls for the resignation of the commission.

The Tzech attitude towards the Poles was expressed on June 1, in a speech made by Vlastimil Tusar, the Tzecho-Slovak Premier, before the Chamber of Deputies, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. Mr. Tusar declared that the Tzechs do not make a show of armed force, but cannot renounce their rights to Teschen. They do not provoke anybody, and desire to live at peace with all their neighbors. They are attached to their western allies by sincere friendship, which they wish to uphold. At the same time, Mr. Tusar announces, they are entering into normal relations with Russia and are sending a special mission there.

The Tzech Social Democratic organ, "Pravo Lidu," speaking of a report regarding the Polish-Magyar military agreement against Tzecho-Slovakia, expressed the view that the news is unfounded, and alleges that the agreement is very well spoken of in the Polish press.

### An Ungrounded Rumor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—According to information received here, the

news of the rupture of relations between Poland and Tzecho-Slovakia is entirely without foundation. That there is tension between the two countries is undeniable, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the grave interpretation put upon these differences originated in a telegram from Moscow.

What may happen if immediate steps are not taken is another matter. For five days the Tzech railroad men have been stopping transports of munitions to Poland, and there is the unhappy fact that troops are being concentrated in Tzecho-Slovakia. At first, it was Tzecho-Slovakia which objected to the plebiscite, but Poland insisted, and it would now appear that Poland repudiates the plebiscite methods.

## WAR ACTS REPEAL PASSED BY HOUSE

Chief Attack on Resolution Is Based on Failure to Do Away With the Espionage Act—Final Vote Almost Unanimous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The resolution introduced by Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, to repeal war-time legislation after being discussed from many angles in the House of Representatives yesterday, was passed almost unanimously. It was evident that everyone was desirous of having pre-war conditions restored; it was also plain that in reaching such a result members were keeping an anxious eye on political effects.

There were these exceptions to the war time acts which were to be repealed by the resolution: The Lever Food Control Act, the amendment to the act, passed last October, and the Espionage Act, and the Trading with the Enemy Act. Another amendment was adopted later providing that it should not affect the Victory and Liberty Loan Acts and the District of Columbia Rent Act.

The Democrats attacked the resolution as being poorly drafted and ineffective to accomplish the results set forth. They also declared that the Lever Act, useful at the time it was passed, had been subverted and misused and ought to be done away with.

But the strongest attack was based on the failure of the resolution to provide for the repeal of the Espionage Act. Joseph Walsh (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, declared that it was impossible to have a term that would cover what everyone meant by the Espionage Act; that there were one or two sections which were intended to become a permanent part of the law.

Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia, declared that the Republicans were endeavoring to pass a substitute for a peace treaty which was insufficient and insincere. In support of this he stated that he had offered a resolution two months ago which included a provision for the repeal of war-time legislation, all that the pending resolution contained, and the Espionage and Lever Acts besides, but that it had been rejected by the majority.

The resolution, as amended, was finally adopted almost by a unanimous vote. As one of the members said: "half a loaf is better than no loaf and it would not do for this Congress to adjourn without repealing at least some part of the war-time legislation which is increasingly irksome and unpopular."

## CONCERN FOR IRISH POLICE EXPRESSED BY GOVERNMENT

Minister in Charge of Home Rule Bill Says Police Methods Have Not Justified the Attacks Made Upon Them

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—During the debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday on the Home Rule for Ireland bill, in discussing the clause dealing with the transferring of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police from control of the government of the United Kingdom to the Irish Government not later than three years after the bill's going into effect, Walter Hume Long, who is the Cabinet Minister in charge of the bill in committee, stated that there was no difference of opinion in the House as to the way in which the Royal Irish Constabulary had discharged its duties. He did not believe there was anything more remarkable or brilliant than the record of these men during the recent months, in the military annals of the country.

He was afraid that the reason why these men were being brutally murdered was because they were regarded as the garrison of the British Nation in Ireland, and this had given him and his colleagues in the government profound anxiety. The secret service men of the Dublin police, who had shown the greatest devotion to their duty, had been gradually shot down until but a remnant of them remained. Yet they had not done their work in a provocative way; they had done nothing to justify this cruel attack. The conclusion that the government came to was that, if they were going to establish two parliaments in Ireland they ought not to place the police for a longer period than was absolutely necessary in a position of being the target against which any local opposition would be directed.

Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists, joined in the tributes paid to the loyal services of the police, and pleaded for better treatment of them.

### Full Report Asked

State Department Calls for One—No International Significance Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department communicated with the District Commissioners, asking full information in regard to the burning of the British flag in front of the Treasury Building by women who carried placards attacking Great Britain or urging Irish freedom. It was expected that the reply of the commissioners would be substantially what was published in the press, but the department wished to have the record official and complete.

The British Embassy has made no protest in regard to the burning of the flag, and officials of the United States Government comment on the matter as a breach of public order and of good manners, but not a matter of international significance. The matter is not considered of coordinate importance with the picketing of the British Embassy. Attempted some time past by practically the same group of women and broken up with arrests of the pickets by order of the State Department.

It is recalled that not long ago Italian mobs on more than one occasion attacked the United States flag, trampling it or otherwise inflicting indignity upon it, but this government made no representations to Italy in the matter. It was the assumption at the time that the Italian Government, however much it might deplore such an event, could not be responsible for the isolated actions of small groups in the population of Italy.

Louis Brownlow, president of the Board of District Commissioners, said last evening that the communication from the State Department had not reached him, but he understood it was on the way. He had no information as to the legal status of the flag-burning episode, but expected to look into the matter promptly when the communication reached him.

### Few Care to Comment

Washington Flag-Burning Deplored by Those Who Do Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Only a few of those approached by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in an endeavor to obtain an expression of opinion on the action of Irish sympathizers in burning the British flag in front of the Treasury Building in Washington, cared to be quoted with regard to the matter. Reasons given ranged all the way from a presidential candidate's plea that he had decided not to make any more "preconvention" statements, to a certain official's conviction that because of recent events, more or less involving his attitude toward Great Britain, it would be better for him not to express an opinion at this time.

James M. Beck, former assistant United States Attorney-General, and a lawyer of international note, did not wish to be quoted especially. He did

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not think there was any special law covering the case, although he had looked into this point. International comity required that every nation should protect the diplomatic rights and representatives of every other nation, but apparently the present case laid claims on international courtesy, rather than on any specific law.

At the British Consulate it was said that they were not interested in politics. But the interesting statement was made that their chief trouble was the inability to find anyone who would extend help to the many Irishmen who came to the Consulate constantly asking for help. There were plenty of societies ready to give assistance to other peoples, but it was exceedingly difficult to find anyone who would assist the Consulate in extending help to the Irish.

#### Action Called Deplorable

Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, U. S. N. (retired), said:

"The action is wholly deplorable. I am under the impression that the government has no responsibility in such a matter, except as far as the British Embassy and its personnel are concerned. We assure all representatives of foreign nations here that their safety shall be protected. The government is bound to assure peace and quietness to all envoys from other nations."

"The only laws I know of which would apply to such a question are those of common decency and social usage," George P. Putnam told this office. "We must not forget that we have been fighting side by side with England during the war against a common enemy, and that it is bad taste, to say the least, to countenance such flagrant disrespect to our ally's flag as this. And in the matter I do not mean I am out of sympathy with the claims of Ireland. I am rather sympathetic in the question of the whole, but in such cases, as in the similar instances in which suffragists have picketed the White House, I am entirely opposed to the methods used to further the cause."

A lawyer of international note expressed the opinion that the affair was of minor importance, or at least not of large enough importance to warrant international complications. He thought it was a matter for the local police to handle.

Another man who is widely connected with organizations for the promotion of good relations between Great Britain and the United States, thought an apology by the government was necessary to atone for such an insult to the British flag, but he did not wish to have his own name used.

#### Dr. Irvine's View

"International etiquette concerning flags is that there must be respect for the flags of friendly nations," Dr. David D. Irvine, commissioner of the Society for British and American Friendship, told this office. "If the United States Government does not take action, there is a failure on its part to practice international courtesy. This act of burning a flag is all the more serious because it was done in a public thoroughfare."

"The United States would not wish Great Britain to permit foes of our republic to plot against our government. Neither should the United States permit foes of Britain to use America to plot against our friendly nations."

"What else can we expect from ill-bred and illiterate people of this type when our Senate and Congress play with the Irish question in a seeming effort to gain political spoils? The Irish question in America will soon be as dead as an issue to us as the Irish question is in Ireland."

"We are still in a state of war with Germany. Sinn Fein was a German ally during the war, therefore the act of burning the British flag by those Sinn Feiners is as though the Germans did it. If Germans did it there would be immediate action by the government. Why not with these Sinn Feiners?"

#### Further Disorders

##### Determined Attacks Made on Several Police Barracks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Five Sinn Fein attacks on police barracks were beaten off on Wednesday, namely Crossgar, County Down, Clara and Geashill, both in Kings County; Blarney, County Cork, and Fenit, near Tralee. Crossgar barracks were attacked at 3 a. m., raiders taking possession of the adjoining houses and keeping up firing until 5 o'clock, when they withdrew. The garrison defended itself resolutely, Sergeant Fitzpatrick being dangerously wounded.

Before the attack, the assailants damaged the railway and cut all the telegraph wires in the district. It is believed the garrison consisted of six men, while the attackers numbered 500. The attack on the Clara barracks was apparently well planned, the attacking party numbering over 100 armed men, while the garrison comprised two sergeants and six constables, but, although called upon time after time to surrender, the garrison bravely held out until reinforcements of military and police arrived, when the attackers dispersed. Fire was directed on the barracks from three points for over two hours, and bombs and hand grenades were freely used by both besiegers and besieged. No casualties were sustained by the police; but the raiders are stated to have suffered at least six casualties.

The attack on the Geashill barracks, which are about 14 miles from Clara, was also unsuccessful, the assailants retiring after exchanging only a few shots.

Roadways leading to both towns were blocked by large trees, and the railway lines on the Atlantic branch of the Great Britain Southern and Western Railway were torn up. Police reinforcements have been sent to the district.

lice reinforcements have been sent to the district.

A large party attacked the barracks at Blarney, four miles from Cork, but the police successfully resisted for two hours, when a flying column of military arrived and the raiders fled. The attackers used high explosives, which blew out a portion of the barracks and demolished a large hotel adjoining. The raiders had previously seized mechanics at a garage in Cork and blindfolded them, keeping them in the field all night, while the attackers commandeered motor cars in the garage.

After the raid was over, the men were released and allowed to walk home. No casualties are reported. Fenit barracks were destroyed by an attacking party, who poured petrol over the building and set it alight. The police offered strong resistance for two hours, when naval men, seeing the blaze, landed from a destroyer and put the raiders to flight. A sergeant and police constable were injured.

Other barracks attacked were Broadford, East Clare, where the barracks dogs first gave the alarm, and Feakle, six miles from Broadford, but both attacks were beaten off. All the main roads from the south were blocked by fallen trees, and the traffic was completely held up.

Attacks are reported on the Queens-town naval station, and five coast guard stations, and the raiders were successful in all instances except one.

#### British Labor Decision Awaited

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The strike committee of the railwaymen, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is now permitting the removal of all goods from North Wall docks, except munitions. The committee expects the English Trade Union Congress to meet this week, and it expressed itself satisfied to abide by whatever decision the congress or its triple alliance of miners, railwaymen's, and transport workers unions arrive at.

#### Mail Train Delayed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The morning train, with mails from Dublin to Londonderry, did not arrive on Wednesday morning at its destination. Wires were cut in County Tyrone apparently in connection with an intended raid for the capture of mails. Roads were also found to have been blocked with trees.

#### Sinn Fein Court Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—A public sitting of the Sinn Fein courts, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, was held in the town hall of Callan, County Kilkenny, on Tuesday, when two former soldiers were charged with taking a gun from a farmer. The man who took the gun was fined £1 and ordered to leave the town for 12 months, and the man who purchased the gun for 10s. was fined £2 and also banished for a similar period. Both men obeyed.

A man who took a bicycle had to pay £1 and restore the bicycle, and leave the district for six months. Others were tried and convicted and commanded to make restitution. Destroyers of property were released on paying full compensation and promising to be of good behavior in future.

#### "Ireland Sober, Ireland Free"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The adjutant of the Volunteer Army has issued the following report, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed: "The Republican volunteers, following the old time maxim of 'Ireland sober, Ireland free,' are taking active steps to prevent further distillation and the use of illicit spirits in their area."

During the past few years practically no restraint has been exercised by the Royal Irish Constabulary in the matter, and in consequence "poten" has been made on a very large scale in the district. Of late the evil has become so widespread that it began to prove a serious menace to the moral and physical welfare of the locality, as not a few painful cases go to prove.

"Already several houses have been searched, and noted potmen makers placed under arrest by parties of masked men. The prisoners were obliged to find and deliver up their stills, which were promptly broken, after which they were made to promise on bended knees not to make potmen in the future. On Sunday about 10 stills were displayed at the local chapel gates as a proof of the good work done during the preceding week."

#### THREE NEW ACADEMICIANS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Academy today elected three new members: Robert De Fiers, playwright and associate editor of "Figaro," was elected to the seat left vacant by the Marquess Peter Segur. Mr. De Fiers received 26 of the 30 votes cast.

Joseph Bodier, of the College of France, was elected by 20 votes to the seat left vacant by Edmond Rostand, poet and playwright, and Louis Chevillon was elected by 18 votes to the seat left vacant by Etienne Victor Lamy. All were chosen on the first ballot.

#### BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The weekly tonnage output of coal during the week ending May 22 was 4,830,707 gross tons, being 29,951 tons less than the preceding week. The output for the whole year 1919 has now been issued as 229,743,120 tons, as against 287,411,869 in 1918. The number of persons employed at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1,191,313, being 63,423 greater than in the year 1918.

## SENATE VOTES TO ADJOURN SESSION

Congress Will Not Meet After This Week Until December, Unless Emergency Arises—Much Legislation Goes Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The present session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will come to a close tomorrow. By a vote of 44 to 24, the United States Senate yesterday followed the lead taken by the House of Representatives on Tuesday and voted for adjournment sine die tomorrow afternoon. This action was taken by the Senate after Democratic leaders had received word from the White House that the President would not object to an adjournment and that he would not call Congress to meet before the regular December session except in case of an emergency.

Fifteen Republicans and 10 Democrats opposed adjournment on the ground that Congress should remain in session and take action on legislation of a constructive character. Every effort to have the resolution modified was borne down. One reason why adjournment and not a recess was decided on is that so many Senators and members of the House have bitter contests on their hands. The adjournment will afford an opportunity to take part in the national presidential election and mend political fences in need of repair.

#### Efforts to Amend Resolution

Efforts to amend the adjournment resolution and take a recess instead were made by senators who have bills of importance pending.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, the author of the packer bill, moved to amend the resolution so as to provide for a recess until July 12. The amendment was defeated by 20 to 29. Thereupon Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, moved a recess till August 2. This vote was the same as on the Kenyon amendment.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, Democratic leader, communicated to the Senate the fact that an adjournment was acceptable to the White House.

"I saw a statement," said Mr. Underwood, "that if Congress adjourned now the President would later call an extra session. In order that there might be no misunderstanding on the subject I got into communication with the White House and the President's secretary has authorized me to state that if Congress adjourns when it concludes its business and disposes of the necessary appropriations I can say to the Congress that he will not call them back in extra session unless a grave emergency arises."

Before the gavel falls tomorrow afternoon, the indications are, all appropriation bills will have been disposed of. Within a few minutes on Wednesday the Senate adopted conference reports on the army, navy, and sundry civil bills, carrying a total of \$1,270,000,000. The 14 big appropriation bills for the executive departments carry a total of \$2,700,000,000. This total is \$1,500,000,000 less than the amount originally asked by the different bureaus and departments.

#### Other Bills Passed

Besides the appropriation bills, other important pieces of legislation have been enacted. The bill creating a budget, the bill providing for a merchant marine policy and the postal increase pay bill are among these.

The last named measure was passed yesterday. Under its provision 275,000 postal employees will receive increases averaging \$130 a year. The increase will become effective on July 1.

Among the measures which will go over for the present session are the following:

Packer legislation, the army reorganization bill, the Volstead bill granting farm cooperatives the right of collective bargaining, soldier bonus legislation, legislation repealing war-time laws, the various dye-stuff bills and several measures dealing with industrial reconstruction, as for example the various anti-strike proposals.

The bonus bill has already passed the House, as has also the Volstead bill. Neither of these, however, is likely to secure consideration from the Senate. Before the Senate adjourns the Kenyon-Kendrick bill will be made the unfinished business, so that the first fight in the December session is likely to center around packer legislation.

## ROYALIST ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED IN GREECE

ATHENS, Greece (May 31)—Martial law in this country will continue as long as Greece is at war with Turkey and the peace treaty is unsigned. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, asserted in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies today. Opposition parties, instead of "rejoicing over the triumph of their country in the peace conference, have taken advantage of the abolition of martial law to start a propaganda for the return of King Constantine," he declared.

"The government," Mr. Venizelos continued, "does not fear that such machinations will succeed, but the reopening of questions relative to the former king will certainly lead to bloodshed, as the opposition parties are desperate, and the large Liberal majority is equally determined not to permit the issue to be raised. The government has extended the olive branch to the opposition, which has replied with sedition."

The plea that Constantine never abdicated, but relinquished the throne temporarily for his son, is the meanest

legal chicanery. Constantine showed himself an enemy of the Liberal powers, whose victory has given them the deciding voice in the affairs of the world, and to reopen the question of restoring him would insult the Allies. It was only because of my assurance that the question of Constantine was closed forever, so far as the Greeks are concerned, that the Allies overcame the hesitation they felt about extending the frontiers of Greece."

## BOLSHEVIKI REPORT MILITARY SUCCESSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Bolshevik military communiqué, transmitted through the Russian wireless, says:

"In the Sventsiansk direction, our troops by fierce fighting occupied a number of hamlets. In the Molodetchno direction, our troops are conducting an advance near the railway. In the vicinity of Krivich village, our troops, breaking the enemy's stubborn resistance though he was supported by two tanks, occupied a number of villages."

"Near Dolgino village, our troops beat the enemy out of his trenches. In the Zlobin-Mozyr direction, near the mouth of the Beresina River, fighting is proceeding with alternating success."

"In the Kiev region, there has been cross-firing and scouting operations on both sides. In the Belaya-Tcherkoff region, after hard fighting seven miles from this town, our troops are driving back the enemy toward Tcherkoff. In the Vapnarka region, fighting continues 14 miles south of Vapnarka, along both sides of the railway."

#### Labor Delegates in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A message from Moscow states that the British Labor delegation has arrived in Nijni-Novgorod and inspected the Sormovo works. Afterward a grand meeting took place of Sormovo workers, who passed a resolution demanding that British workers should take an active part in the struggle against capitalism. Robert Williams, in the name of the delegation, declared that all the delegation had seen in Soviet Russia would force them, on their return to England, to make the British Government, no matter at what cost, remove their blockade against the Russian workers.

From Nijni-Novgorod the delegation will go down the Volga to Kazan, Samara and Saratov.

## DRYS TO HOLD MASS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Dry leaders of the United States have been summoned to Chicago for a special mass meeting on Sunday, by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, to consider the question, "What will the political parties do with the Eighteenth Amendment?" Republican candidates for the presidency will be invited to attend the meeting and state their position on the question. It is expected that this show of prohibition strength will have some influence on the Republican Convention, which opens the day following.

In his call Mr. Hinshaw declared that no political party or candidate could escape the liquor question.

"The millions of people," he said, "in the 45 states, who supported the amendment, and the two-thirds of Congress which submitted the amendment and passed the Volstead Act over President Wilson's veto, have a right to know the position of any candidate or any political party with respect thereto."

Candidates aspiring to the presidency are being asked the following questions by the Prohibition National Committee: "Do you believe in the Eighteenth Amendment as interpreted by the Volstead Act, which act, as you understand, interprets intoxicating liquors to be anything containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol? Do you favor your party adopting a plank in its national platform indorsing the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement as interpreted by the Volstead Act, or some measure equally effective?"

## RUMORS PLAY PART IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Reports published this evening by the "Berliner Tageblatt" and other newspapers to the effect that counter revolutionary troops under Prince August William of Hohenzollern had assembled at Potsdam-Fürstentum and other towns near Berlin and that a march against the capital in order to overthrow the republic was imminent, have created enormous excitement here. "Vorwärts," the organ of the Majority Socialists, also publishes a sensational dispatch from Munich, which reports that Reactionaries and Bolsheviks alike are contemplating uprisings.

The government has summoned all military commanders in the provinces to Berlin for a conference tomorrow on the situation. Several newspapers denounce the alarmist reports as election "bluff" intended to prejudice the Conservative Party's chances. Opinion in well-informed quarters is that, while the situation is not as dangerous as newspapers represent, irresponsible groups of "junker" officers may attempt to provoke disturbances on approaching election day.

## WILLIAM E. MASON QUILTS WASHINGTON

Representative From Illinois Gives up Hope of Action on Irish Resolution—Refuses Evidence on Baruch Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—F. H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made it so clear to William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, that his radical Irish resolution would not, so far as the speaker could control the situation, be permitted to come up at this session of Congress that Mr. Mason left Washington yesterday without waiting to participate in the important legislation engaging the attention of Congress during the closing days of the session.

Mr. Mason, in publicly airing his grievance, said that for months he had endeavored to secure action on his Irish resolution. The chairman, he said, refused to call a meeting until it was too late to do anything.

Representative Mason has had other troubles. Bernard M. Baruch, having been accused by Mr. Mason on the floor of the House of having stolen \$50,000, 000 while chairman of the War Industries Board, sent a request that Mr. Mason submit proofs so that he could be punished or exonerated. Instead of complying with this request, the Illinois Congressman amended his former statement by stating that Mr. Baruch and his associates had stolen \$200,000,000. He refuses to submit evidence to the Attorney-General on the ground that he is a friend of Mr. Baruch, and adds that he will not take any steps before March 4, 1921, presumably because he hopes that by that time there will be no friend of Mr. Baruch in an official position.

Mr. Baruch wrote to F. J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, and C. B. Hudspeeth (D.), Representative from Texas, that it was "about time that such Boragin-like assassins of character as Mr. Mason cease their work or accept full responsibility for their actions." In his letter to Mr. Hudspeeth he said that he hoped "through the activities of you and those of your political colleagues, regardless of their political faith, who believe in fair play, to be afforded the opportunity of branding the charge as a vicious and deliberate lie in every respect."

#### Harvard Men Urge "Hands Off"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A resolution urging that members of the national House of Representatives refrain from any interference with the Irish problem was passed at a meeting of professors and students of Harvard University here last night, under the auspices of the Loyal Coalition. Among the speakers were Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Alexander Gordon of New York, former officer in the British Army, and Demarest Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coalition. The substance of the resolution was:

"That members of the House of Representatives confine their attention to American problems, and particularly that they avoid by official or unofficial act any interference in the so-called Irish question, which is not the proper concern of any department of the Government of the United States, and least of all that of the House of Representatives of the United States."

## BRITISH COMMITTEE ON CANAL SYSTEMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Minister of Transport has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Neville Chamberlain to consider a report as to what portion, if any, of the inland waterway system of the country should be acquired by the Ministry of Transport, with a view to improvement, and on what terms, and in what manner, cooperation could best be developed between transport by water and transport by rail or road. It will also endeavor to ascertain whether those portions acquired would



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become self-supporting, and, if not, what deficit would be involved.

It is hoped that the result of the investigation will restore to use much of the network of canal systems, which have gone out of use on account of competition, or acquirement of them, by the railway companies. Sir John E. Eaglesome is member of the committee. He is best known as general manager of the Aire and Calder Navigation, and was formerly Director of Railways and Public Works in Nigeria.

## SUPPORT OF "PAID" DELEGATES REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, has issued a statement in which he refuses to accept the support of the two candidates from Missouri who told the Senate investigating committee that they had received Lowden money.

He denies that either he or his campaign manager, L. E. Emerson were ever consulted about the personnel of the Missouri delegation. In his statement Governor Lowden said:

"My instructions to Mr. Emerson were to use no money except for legitimate purposes of the campaign, and to make no expenditures which could not be made public. He has assured me that my wishes in this respect have been absolutely complied with, and I have full faith he has told me the truth."

"Personally, I knew nothing until I read of his testimony of the payments to Moore and Goldstein. Mr. Emerson informs me that these contributions were made in January, long before the delegate conventions were held, and that the personnel of the Missouri delegation was at no time discussed with them; that the contributions were made upon the representation that the amounts were required for the organization of their districts. Further, he tells me he did not know at the time that either of them would be a candidate for delegate. However, the testimony of Moore and Goldstein before the Senate Committee as reported through the press clearly shows that they are not fit to sit in a national convention and certainly I will not accept their support."

## FRENCH COMMISSION'S DECISION CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—There is serious criticism of the decision taken by the commission of the Chamber of Deputies to raise the parliamentary immunity of a deputy, Mr. Vaillant-Couturier, in order that he may be prosecuted for an article which he wrote advising the French troops not to fire on others, or take part in a demonstration if called upon to do so. The whole of the members of the Socialist Party immediately signed the article and it was reproduced as the work, not of a single deputy, but of the party. The affair seemed to have been forgotten, but suddenly the commission has removed the special privilege which safeguards members of Parliament.

The question will, however, have to be finally settled by the Chamber itself. Friends of Vaillant-Couturier represent the incident as an attack on the liberty of speech. The same commission refused to allow Leon Daudet, a Royalist deputy, to be prosecuted by the editor of the "Journal du Peuple" for alleged libels.

#### PRESIDENT LEAVES PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—This morning Paul Deschanel, the President, left Paris for the Château de Montallier, where he will remain for some time. Meetings of the Cabinet will take place without his presence twice a week as usual.

*Filene's*

When in Boston visit

THE FRENCH SHOPS Cleophee and Gabrielle, sixth floor, the Filene store, are a veritable treasure chest for

imported dresses hand-made blouses bathing suits hats sport skirts sweaters French handkerchiefs beaded bags negligees trousseau underwear tailored suits wraps

— and "foreign exchange values"

Beautiful shops to visit, looking incurs no obligation to buy.

Sixth floor—near the hat shop

## FRENCH NOTE ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A further communication has been sent by Alexander Millerand, the Premier, to Paul Cambon at London defining the attitude of France in the negotiations which are taking place with the Bolshevik representative. It is again laid down clearly that France cannot consent to peace. The contents of the new Millerand note were stated orally to Mr. Avenol, the French representative on the permanent committee of the economic council, who left for London today. The instructions are that there must be no political negotiations which could deplete the reserves of gold belonging to the Russian Imperial Bank and Rumania.

With the exception of the Socialist newspapers, the whole of the French press is unanimously against these London proceedings. Everywhere one finds expressions of regret that Mr. Lloyd George should have neglected to consult the opinion of France, and it is frankly declared that the present controversy cannot be but shake the accord realized at San Remo. How can two countries which take absolutely opposite views of questions of first importance, hope to cooperate? That is the question asked by French publicists, and the breach again seems open between France and England.

Leon Bourgeois had a long consultation with Mr. Millerand respecting the request of Prince Firouze of Persia that the League of Nations should take up the matter of the Bolshevik invasion of Persia. The French view is that it is impossible to invite the Bolsheviks to converse, even through the intermediary of the League, which in any case is powerless to impose its conclusions upon Russia. Mr. Bourgeois and Mr. Millerand are believed to be in accord as to the refusal to come into contact with the Soviet delegates.

## PLEASANT INTERLUDE IN HOME RULE DEBATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—A pleasant interlude occurred in the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the British Parliament on Wednesday evening when over 600 members assembled on the terrace of the House of Commons to present Miss Bonar Law, who was married to Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes on Thursday, with a handsome gift of silver, to which members of both sides of politics had subscribed, along with an album containing 610 signatures, and photographs of many leading members of Parliament. King George and Queen Mary had expressed a wish also to sign their names on the book.

The Home Rule debate in the House was temporarily suspended for the presentation. Sir Donald Maclean presided, while the Speaker made the presentation. Mr. Lloyd George said the occasion was a remarkable tribute to the House of Commons, for in no other assembly in the world would it have been possible to suspend a political controversy in order to take part in a pleasant function of this sort. Arthur J. Balfour, Herbert H. Asquith and J. R. Clynes also associated themselves in expressions of good will, and Miss Law and Sir Frederick Sykes and Mr. Bonar Law returned thanks.

## New Pie Fillings Discovered!

—by Mrs. Knox

OFTEN—sometimes too often—lemons or custard pie fillings are made, and are eaten with a spoon!

I have found a way to make my custard and lemon pies just right, just right, only just right in consistency, but "just right" to taste, for the custard is just what they are the best pies ever tasted! How! It is easy! I worked out the recipe out in my own kitchen, and with the help of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, have made as delicious pie fillings as you ever ate! Try my recipe for lemon pie filling, and watch the plates at dinner time all come back for a second piece!

#### MRS. KNOX'S LEMON PIE FILLING

1 1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1 1/2 cupful of cold water  
1 cupful of boiling water  
1 1/4 cupful of sugar  
2 1/2 cupful lemon juice

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until soft, and dissolve in boiling water; add the lemon juice; beat the egg yolks until thick and lemon colored, and add half the sugar. Slowly add the gelatine mixture to this, pour into the top of a double boiler and add the rest of the sugar. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture is well blended and begins to thicken. Remove from fire; cool, and when partially cold, whip until quite stiff with a fork or double wheeled egg beater. When stiff enough to hold its shape, pour into previously baked pie shell, and cover with a meringue made by beating the white of the eggs to a stiff froth with four or five tablespoonsful of sugar. If desired, place under broiler



## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd.

### Mike Renders "Social" Service

It was the most exclusive district of the small city. Each lovely house, with its wide green petticoat of lawn seemed to be forever making a deep formal curtsy to the haughty little avenue. Strangers who came to live in the city always cast longing eyes down this avenue, instinctively feeling that if those pretty recessed front doors should be opened to them that their social success would be immediately and permanently assured. The people who lived on the little estates—for it was only a country city and none of the places was very large—seemed not wholly unconscious of the rarified atmosphere they created and maintained, and they bowed to one another, as well as to the rest of the world in somewhat the same decorous fashion that their houses curtsied to the street. Yes, it was a very formal, very conservative, and not a particularly friendly avenue, and perhaps the inhabitants of it were more correct than cordial, more high-bred than happy.

And then Mike came. His real name was Michaelangelo Plozzi, and his limpid eyes and quick flash of a smile incessantly proclaimed his native birth despite the anachronous nickname.

Mike was no dissembler of social differences. He was neither critic nor judge. He came to the avenue because he saw there laws that could be cut, edges that could be trimmed, and gardens where an extra pair of hands might be needed. To be sure, the finest of the estates boasted their own gardeners—some even had an under gardener—but even these, as well as the smaller places which merely needed a man morning and night, could frequently use a handy man. In the winter Mike tended furnaces, cleaned cellars, washed windows, beat rugs—and in the spring he helped with the gardens. Reliable, cheerful, and immensely picturesque, with his Italian eyes and his voluble patois he soon became a distinct feature of the avenue—the only feature, perhaps, which could not be termed aristocratic.

Convention had laid its stiffening hand upon the people in this section. Even in regard to one another, as well as to the rest of the world, they maintained a stupid inelasticity of course. Which accounts for Mr. Harben's stare of amazement when one evening he met Mike in the cellar fixing the furnace for the night.

### "Borrowed" Coal

"I thought we were all out of coal," he exclaimed. "I'd ordered more, but I understood it wasn't delivered to-day. Where did that coal come from that you are using now?"

"Did? Oh, die I borrow from Mr. Beebe's cellar. He has heap big pile. I return when your coal comes." "You borrowed coal from Mr. Beebe? Did you ask him?" "Oh no—I just took. Often I so do. I return when your coal comes. Doan trouble: Mike take care of eet."

Mr. Harben, a trifle uneasy, mentioned the matter to Mr. Beebe at the club the next day at luncheon. Mr. Beebe laughed.

"I understand that borrowing in the neighborhood is quite a practice with Mike. But he always keeps track and always returns what he borrows, even if he doesn't mention it to the owners. The other day my wife remarked in Mike's hearing that she needed a high steeple, and in about five minutes he appeared with one. I believe he borrowed it from your house."

"No, he borrowed it from mine," put in another gentleman. "But as he borrowed Vaughn's fire extinguisher in a hurry the day our chimney caught fire, I feel that he is entitled to some use of a free hand with our possessions."

But it was when spring came that Mike's unique function really developed. Mrs. Rane, regretting the gap in her rose hedge, was soon delighted to find the gap filled.

"Mrs. Taylor—her gardener—trow out rose bushes—so I take and plant here," explained Mike.

### Social Society

And Mrs. Taylor in her turn found new phlox in place of her mildewed clump.

"I thin our Mis' Rane's and bring thinnings to you," casually admitted Mike when questioned. "No good to trow away—better do like dis."

It may be that the exclusive residents on the exclusive street were a trifle annoyed at this promiscuous exchange of commodities. But if they were, by the time they really grasped the situation it had gone too far to be remedied. Mike was imperious to hints. He did his humble best to take care of the cellars and gardens committed to his charge, and if the Harbens saw their wheelbarrow trundling down the Vaughns' drive, why they were just as likely the next night to see the Ranes' sprayer doing duty on their fruit trees.

And so they all submitted—at first a little awkwardly, then amusedly, and finally in quite a natural and neighborly fashion. And from being so very formal the people on the haughty little avenue have actually become a friendly sort of group.

"Mike may not have Socialist ideas but he certainly has Socialist practices," observed Mr. Taylor recently.

"Socialist? He's a Communist of

the rankest sort," laughed Mr. Beebe. "My wife calls him a community gardener," added Mr. Rane. But Mike, obviously, continued to lend and borrow coal and steeple and cuttings with a childlike heart, and sometimes thought that the strange folk on the avenue were different.

## ST. PAUL'S AND COAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The intimate connection between coal and the cathedral of St. Paul's may not be widely known, but it is a fact that the present cathedral was practically built on coal, or to speak more correctly, on the proceeds of the sale of coal.

The original cathedral is said to have been formed about the year 604 and to have been entirely demolished by fire in the year 1087. The next church was built of stone obtained from Normandy and was finished in the year 1222. It was then 690 feet in length, 130 feet in breadth, and the steeple reached up to 520 feet from the ground. In 1314 the cross on the top fell, and in February, 1414, the steeple also came to harm. Again, on June 4, 1561, the steeple and roof were consumed by fire. The roof was repaired with timber framed in Yorkshire and brought to London by sea the repairs being finished in 1566. The steeple was not again set up, and when the civil war came on, the body of the church was used as a stable for the Horse Guards, although a weekly lecture was given by a divine in the choir.

So it stood, this great Gothic building, until the year 1866, when it was almost completely destroyed during the great fire of London.

Then, Sir Christopher Wren was called upon to build a new edifice, and, although the King gave a yearly grant of £1000 and between £60,000 and £70,000 was obtained from benevolences, this was not nearly enough to complete the great work. An act of Parliament was therefore passed laying a duty of 2s. a chaldron on all coal brought into London for seven years from 1670 to 1677, and a duty of 3s. a chaldron for the next 10 years, from 1677 to 1687. Of this sum three-fourths were to be expended upon rebuilding the London churches, and one-fourth of the sum devoted to the churches of London was to be expended on the rebuilding of St. Paul's. The clearing away of the old structure took a considerable time, and the foundation stone of the new one, the present church, was not laid until June 21, 1675. The chief mason, with the suitable name of Mr. Strong, saw that it was well and truly laid.

Then, from 1687 to 1700, the coal duty was again enacted, at the rate of 18d. a chaldron, of which all except one-fifth was devoted to the cathedral; and again from 1700 to 1708 the same tax, at the rate of 1s. a chaldron, was imposed for the same purpose. Lastly, from 1708 to 1718, when the edifice was completed, the tax was raised to 2s., and the total amount expended is believed to have been between £700,000 and £800,000. Thus with a length of 500 feet, an average breadth of 200 feet, and a height of 340 feet, the great church on Ludgate Hill was built of white Portland stone from the proceeds of the black coal of Newcastle, and stands at the heart of a vast commonwealth of nations. Three kings—Charles II, James II, and William III, and one queen, Anne, reigned during the progress of its building. Westminster Abbey may be thought to be more beautiful and more full of historic incident but the abbey is not in London proper. It is the ancient city of London which has, from the early times, been the birthplace of English trade and enterprise as it is today, and St. Paul's Cathedral is its greatest building.

### Unique Among Settlements

The eighth of June is an important date on the island of Hatsu, just off shore from Atami, in the Province of Izu, Japan, for then occurs the annual festival of the Hatsu Shrine, celebrated by the return of those who were born on the island but have gone to live and work on the mainland because there is no room for them in their native place. The island of Hatsu, however, as one reads in the Japan Magazine of this odd settlement, has no housing problem, for it is well satisfied with 42 houses, and whenever the population exceeds the capacity of the houses, the surplus must leave the island and live and work on the mainland. Forty houses, in fact, have to answer the purposes of the families, for two are connected with Buddhist temples and one of them has lately become a schoolhouse, and by thus limiting the number of houses, the community that dwells on Hatsu limits its own size. The houses, like the land, are owned in common: there is no buying and selling on the island, no law courts, no police, and the government is conducted by a head man elected by the majority of the inhabitants in secret ballot. Work is divided according to ability: some men are wood cutters, others are chiefly fishermen, and the domestic work is done by the women. Once a year many of those who have left the island and become sailors and boatmen on the mainland, return to Hatsu for a sort of "old-home" celebration, but those who live there rarely cross the two or three miles of water to Atami, although some intercourse is necessary to obtain their supplies of rice, and now and then a fire, lighted ashore on the Oumizaki Promontory, tells the islanders that the government officials at Atami wish to see a representative of Hatsu on some government business. Cats are the only very formal the people on the island, with its gentle hills and carpet of wild flowers, has provided a subject for a good many Japanese poets. As an experiment in human living, however, the little community on Hatsu is apparently not taken very seriously by the rest of Japan.

## SALT LAKE AND YELLOWSTONE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Coming down the long grades from Sherman, Wyoming, on this particular railroad, Lombardy poplars, a strange tree in the far west, are seen in scattered ones, twos and threes. Leaving Ogden for Salt Lake City, the meadows open wider, and the hitherto scattered poplars increasing in number, now form into files, double columns of two, companies and battalions. A traveling companion gives information: "That's the Mormons. They planted those poplars all over the place. Wherever in this part of the west you see the Lombardy poplar, that's a Mormon colony." Every farmstead passed has trees planted about it, cottonwood and willows adding their greenness, barely toned by the approach of autumn, to the tall dignity of the poplars. In the river bottoms below the floor of the valley, the cottonwoods and willows lean to the wind. Skirting the shore of Great Salt Lake, on the further side a mountain chain floats above the blue waters, its base hidden by the haze of distance. Its many-peaked crest but a few tones deeper in color than the waters below.

In Salt Lake City one has an impression of wide, clean, well-kept streets, with great trees flanking the sidewalks, and of every street's perspective closed by mountains splendid in the rose and gold of nearing sunset. In the west the new moon hangs a slender bow of golden light, seen through a rift in clouds which despite the rose flush on the mountain peaks are gray and gold. There is a salt tang in the air, and a hint of frost, despite the sun. We are in the high places. We step high and breathe deep. Passing the Mormon temple, it is noted to be of an hybrid mongrel Gothic style—an architecturally shameless building, unspeakably bad. In the square adjoining is a bronze monument to the first settlers of the valley and the founders of the city. Mormon farmers identified among the moving throngs on the streets appear to have a facial aspect curiously like the Boer of South Africa.

### A Tourist Army

At the hotel, from the clerk's desk to the outer door, nearly 40 yards, extends a solidly ranged rampart of hand baggage. William comments: "That's tourist baggage, and they all expect to get rooms. People who used to go to Europe are going to California instead, and they take the side trip to Salt Lake on the way back." After dinner at the hotel, there is a business of buying a couple of cases of fruit and conveying it to the depot, to accompany us into camp. Then our own departure for Yellowstone, Montana, our ultimate objective. At this time of year, mid-September, ordinarily tourist travel to Yellowstone is almost nil. This evening, however, there were 14 sleepers, and the train was run in two sections.

At the railroad dining room in Yellowstone next morning, over 160 people, bound through the national park on the way home from California, had breakfast. There was light snow and a cold feel in the air. The pines looked very friendly. Packers, guides and casual camp acquaintances of the year before greeted us with broad smiles and outstretched hands. Rugged as the hills about them,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

The Kansan

friendly as the sheltering pines, comfortable as an old coat, the meeting with these western men was like a homecoming. Dude, the pointer, released from the long duration of a baggage car, doggedly saluted each one of the welcoming group in turn.

There was gathering of tents and camping impedimenta upon a wagon, and then, with the pointer and myself perched upon the load amidst the last leg of the course to the camping ground. Through a gray-green wilderness of lodgepole pine, hazily moist, under a continual dropping of melted snow, the wagon lurched along the trail. Dude, perched on the swaying load, was very unhappy, but enduringly polite about it. Presently, keenly alive to the possibilities of open brush, he begged hard to be allowed to get down. Eyes, ears and tail in dumb eloquence assured us that no dog should be asked to travel in this undignified way when he had four legs of his own to go on. And where were we going, anyway? Forsaking his traveling companion on the load, he cried to assuage his disappointment by scrouching up between the two on the driver's seat.

### The Call of the Open

The great cut bank over the Madison River is sighted, and half an hour later Horse Butte and Coffin Mountain are fairly in the field of vision. We pass a great belt of cottonwoods, and beyond them the Madison Range opens out as we come down into the basin. There is a pleasure in returning to an old camping ground. To identify each dip and rise of the terrain, each coulee and butte, a group of fire or a single pine landmark, to mentally call off height after height along the length of the mountain wall that bars the west, to catch the flash of light

on distant sloughs bordered by a purple and green gold carpet of willow brush, and to look upon the large spaciousness of it all crowned by some tremendous ridge against the sky like a Titan recumbent in the heavens, is to have a thankfulness that one responds to the call of the spaces, the heights and the silences.

A French-Canadian range rider, a couple of ranchers, a state game warden, and the postmaster of this isolate valley, with four respective families greeted us at points on the way to camp. The idea that the Madison Basin is not populous is absurd. We have done nothing but greet friends and acquaintances since early morning, more in number than are mentioned here! We make camp. It is a business of pitching tents, fetching and carrying, unpacking and arranging, the starting of a fire, the provision of wood and water and a multitude of pretty chores, all of which, under William's easily directing voice and eye, are done with despatch and promptitude. William carries from his office into his camp the same habit of thought and method that have made him, though a busy man, at the same time one of abundant leisure.

The clouds break, the sky clears to the west, and a burst of sun comes to conclude the day. It is a bit windy and watery, but it is sun for all that, and warming, spite of the wind, which is visibly lessening. The shadows lengthen and deepen for evening. The depths of the ravines are of a misty blueness, and the mountain tops appear to be of dark blue light rather



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

"At 8000 Degrees Up"

than anything material, with visible slants of light between their peaks that in their passage to the lower levels touch shoulders and crags with gleaming gold light and make paths of silver misty blue across the depths of the ravines.

In growing dusk the camp fire is comforting. Close under the heights one does not talk. The silence of the hills communicates itself. Campmates, as well as oneself, are noted to be as silently contemplative of the dark lift of peak and ridge against the lessening glow of sunset. Coyotes yell, some short distance from camp. There may be one or 50. One alone can make himself sound like many, probably the most characteristic night sound of the Montana prairies.

## PALACE GREEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Kensington—the pleasant suburb of Miss Thackeray's day, has gone, submerged by vast piles of flats and even vaster shops. Yet, under the shadow of a great hotel, modern of the modern, lingers a corner of the Old World. Palace Green is the proud neighbor of the gateway before which, as you may read in "Esmond," the herald stood one fateful morning to proclaim "George, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith." It is also the proud possessor of three houses, the second being that modest and comfortable mansion of Queen Anne style which Thackeray built as a heritage and dowry for his children, thereby showing to a Mid-Victorian world of stucco what the comfort of a low, red house, depending upon proportion and simplicity for its effect, could be. Thackeray as a prophet of the architectural tendencies of the next generation has indeed never received his due. He told an American friend that his house was the only one of the kind in London; he would not say so now, but the honor of the pioneer is his, though only the literary know it.

But his house, with its pleasant green from garden, has a yet more charming if less distinguished neighbor. A country cottage, low and rambling, stands back behind a rustic paling, the green bird-haunted garden with its carved Byzantine bird-bath telling its own tale. No one who did not love birds and the country could live there, and the windows of the studio to the right are full of quaint peasant pottery of old Venetian glass.

And how still it is! Before the gardens of this quiet corner lies a broad, leafy road, running northward; beyond it is the green expanse of Kensington Gardens with its miles of glades and grassy places. Yonder is Kensington Palace with its courtly memories; only to the south the road of the High Street comes faintly, tempered by the unechoing space around it into a murmur as of seas across an empty countryside. Here, under the shadow of the gate, within sight of the palace which he so greatly commemorated, was a fitting place for the home of William Makepeace Thackeray; and here, as in the quiet walks of Kensington Square hard by, where Lady Castlewood and Beatrix held their little court, his genius consecrates a little space to silence and to memory.

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## NO REAL VOICE YET

Just as the friends of suffrage were settling back with a "There, now, that's done," and expecting women to have a fair share in naming the presidential candidates, or at least in electing them, along came one of the letters that Mrs. Florence Brewer Boekel of the National Woman's Party is always sending to disturb the peace of those who started to fight for suffrage and forgot to "finish the job." She points out that although, whether the suffrage amendment is ratified or not, 17,000,000 will be eligible to vote for President, women's share in naming the candidates is ludicrously small.

Of the 984 delegates to the Republican national convention in Chicago on June 8 only 25 will be women. Of the 1092 delegates to the Democratic convention in San Francisco on June 28, only 69 will be women.

These figures were secured from the Republican and Democratic women's committees and are complete except for Vermont and West Virginia on the Republican side and Louisiana and Florida on the Democratic side. Contested elections in both parties may make a difference in the totals, but it will be slight.

The 17,000,000 women eligible to vote for the next President, whether or not the federal suffrage amendment is ratified, are thus accorded only a 2 per cent representation in the choice of the Republican nominee and only a 6 per cent representation in the choice of the Democratic candidate, although they represent approximately 35 per cent of the total number of men and women eligible to vote for President next November.

Women are more largely represented in the list of alternates to the conventions, 133 being accredited alternates to the Republican convention and 130 to the Democratic convention. Figures compiled by the Woman's Party also indicate that women have played a comparatively minor part in the selection of delegates to the two conventions.

These facts were secured from Republican and Democratic state chairmen in the various states.

In the expression of popular preference for presidential candidates, women have also been allowed comparatively little share. In 21 states presidential preference primaries are held, according to the official list of the Republican National Committee. Women have been admitted in only seven on equal terms with men: California, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas. They have been excluded from 14, five of these being states where women have won the right to vote for President, but have not been allowed a voice in choosing their party's candidate.

Women have not been admitted to equality in party management.

No women are members of the Republican National Committee. No women are members of the Republican National Executive Committee. No women are on the sub-committee appointed last December to manage the pre-convention activities of the party: committees on organization, publicity, finance and convention. On the policies and platform committee of 171 members, only 19 members are women.

There is a Republican National Council composed of 24 members, four of whom are women. There is also a women's division of the Republican National Committee, headed by Mrs. John G. South, chairman, which works through or with a Republican Women's Executive Committee, headed by Miss Mary Garrett Hay. These groups of women have no vote on the Republican National Committee, except as proxies for men.

Officials so far selected for the Chicago convention by the national committee are men, with the exception of

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three women assistant secretaries. Senator Lodge, confirmed anti-suffragist, is temporary chairman of the convention.

In the Democratic Party women have been placed on the national executive committee with a status equal to that of the men members. Fourteen women are now members of this committee and three more have been asked to join. It is stated, with the intention of bringing the total number of women up to 17, the number of men on the committee. On the Democratic National Committee women are as yet only associates, having no direct vote except as proxies for men. There are presumably 48 women members of this associate national committee, but as a matter of fact there are only 42 at the present time. Under the national committee there is a woman's bureau corresponding to the Republican women's division.

Officials so far appointed for the Democratic convention consist entirely of men, with the exception of two women on the committee on arrangements in charge of pre-convention activities. There are 28 men on this committee. The temporary chairman of the convention is Homer S. Cummings and the temporary vice-chairman is J. Bruce Kremer.

## AN ACROBATIC BIRD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In Browning's "Home Thoughts," referring to the month of May, he seems first to have thought of the nesting habits of the whitethroat:

And after April, when May follows, And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!

Walking now along almost any hedgerow in the country you are not in the least surprised at this, for scarcely any other feathered wanderer from the South forces himself so persistently upon the attention, and by sheer joyous activity wins such affectionate regard. There he goes before you now as you approach, fluttering along just in front of you as if to entice you away from the bush where his fragile nest holds the precious speckled eggs of his mate. Should you approach too near to this, you will draw from him those excited, scolding notes—"Kraa-kraa-kraa"—so characteristic of this favorite warbler, but if you catch him in less troubled vein you cannot help sharing with him the wakening joy of the spring.

Watch him as he sits there on an outstanding twig of the hedgerow. Suddenly leaving his perch, he flutters and tumbles and dances in the air above like some sprightly little fairy on invisible wires, uttering all the while an ecstatic, pleasing warble until he disappears into the hedge again, only to repeat these charming, musical love-rites again and yet again through the living day. His song is certainly inferior to that of his brother warblers, the nightingale and the blackcap, having an easily detected hoarseness about it which detracts from its musical quality, but the great charm of the whitethroat lies in his captivating song-antics in the air, and no other hedgerow lyricist would be more sadly missed in hawthorn days than this little warbling dancer with bulging throat and rising crest.

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## AN OLD PAGODA IN BURMA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It stands on the top of a hill surrounded by giant trees so that its top, 80 feet from the ground, is barely visible. It is covered, from base to summit, with gold leaf and rises in innumerable layers of wonderful curved cornices and ordered gradation until it reaches the "tee" which crowns its delicate peak. The "tee" is a series of horizontal metal rings, richly inlaid with precious stones, from which hang bells. To the tongue of each bell there is a metal leaf which, swayed by the wind, keeps up an incessant tinkle. The pagoda is a solid mass of sun-baked brick. It contains nothing. It commemorates nothing. It was built, perhaps centuries ago, by an unknown man, who, having been possibly more prosperous than others, desired this to express his gratitude and to acquire merit. The spot he chose to build upon is five miles or more distance through dense jungles, where the trees are hung with precious orchids. The path itself is paved with tiny bricks and the low parapet which bounds the path on either side is built of the same tiny bricks, between which grow masses of gold and silver fern. Wherever this path meets a valley or brook it is carried upon a magnificent bridge of carved teak. Once a year the villagers traverse this path in order to make holiday for a few days at this pleasant spot. Little booths and stalls are set up where you can buy books of gold leaf with which you may patch the vacant spots on the pagoda. You may buy also various kinds of native sweets. That is all. It is an outing—a holiday—nothing more. It has no religious aspect.

There are six other smaller pagodas surrounding the great one, all of the same design and probably built by later comers with the same idea of acquiring merit. Such buildings meet you all over Burma in the least expected places. Once built they are neglected, and they will be found in every stage of decay. No name is ever attached to them, for in Burma there are neither rich nor poor, neither small or great.

To cast your rice seed on the water which covers the fields during the rainy season is all you need to do. You will see it grow, and you will gather and thresh the grain. You live on this. You live as do all your neighbors; and if, as may happen, you have a little more than you want, you will give it to your neighbors and in return they will help you to build a pagoda. You will collect all sorts of metal to cast the little bells, and when you make your smelting, there will be some sort of entertainment in the shape of play, music or dance, and your friends will likely enough throw gold and silver ornaments into your melting pot. By this means they, too, will acquire merit and your bells will have a sweet tone. It all means friendliness, cooperation and brotherly kindness, nothing more.

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## ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILL NOT RESIGN

Tinkham Charges Dealing With  
Sugar Situation Attract Great  
Attention—Mr. Palmer Re-  
plies to Criticisms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The demand for the resignation of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, made by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, in connection with the charges made against Mr. Palmer's activities in the sugar situation, has attracted more attention than the numerous demands from the persons who are dissatisfied with Mr. Palmer's anti-radical campaign. However, Mr. Palmer will not resign.

Yesterday the Attorney-General was before two congressional committees, and in addition he was severely criticized by the sugar investigating committee, which charged him with violating the law in fixing sugar prices. Before the Rules Committee, he denied certain charges of illegal practices made against him in connection with the anti-radical drive, and contended that he was justified in having aliens arrested and held until they furnished proof of innocence. Just as he denounced his critics there, he attacked later, before the committee investigating campaign costs, Judge Eugene C. Bonnell of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who made accusations regarding the Attorney-General's activities in connection with the presidential primaries in that State.

Mr. Palmer was therefore much in public notice during the day, and although the Rules Committee listened, apparently with much interest, to his account of the Red menace which he represented as confronting the United States, the centering of criticism upon him has created a great deal of discussion in Washington.

It may be taken as certain that Mr. Palmer will not resign, and that he will not be asked to resign by the President, even though the clamor against him should become much greater than it is at present. Although Mr. Palmer has now come under fire from a number of quarters, the attacks upon him have by no means been as severe or as general as those upon Albert S. Burleson, the Postmaster-General, who has remained in office.

The President would stand by a Cabinet official in such circumstances as long as possible, in the opinion of well informed persons.

The controversy involving Mr. Palmer and Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, whose widely divergent views as to the rights of aliens in this country and as to the administration of the deportation law brought both before the Rules Committee of the House, appears to have been dropped, for all practical purposes, by the decision of Congress to adjourn. The short session from next December to March 4, 1921, would be unlikely to take up the matter seriously.

## ENLARGING THE WORK OF CANADIAN CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—G. E. Macpherson, who has been on the executive committee of the Canadian Club in Ottawa for a number of years, and who is the immediate past president, has set forth certain views looking to the enlargement of the activities of the club, of which the representative of the Canadian News Office has been favored with a perusal.

Broadly put, Mr. Macpherson is of the opinion that the Canadian Club should interest itself in community matters which would develop its work and spirit. He makes the statement that no Canadian Club as far as he is aware has advanced beyond the lecture bureau stage. He suggests that the Women's Club and the Men's Canadian Club be separate organizations, each having certain definite and independent undertakings, but working together for special objects.

Speaking of the Men's Club, Mr. Macpherson says that it has never undertaken any specific work and has carried on with an executive selected by a nominating committee. "I think," he adds, "a popular election on the system of proportional representation would be a better plan and a useful object lesson." Speaking in regard to the broad objects of the Canadian Club, Mr. Macpherson says that it is to foster patriotism, and the obvious means is education. I would suggest for the seniors a course of addresses to be given at joint meetings, on Canadian topics, on a fixed programme of one per fortnight, filling in occasionally as opportunity offers by visits from special guests. We lack in knowledge of the governmental activities of our country, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of Immigration, the Parks Branch, the Department of Agriculture, all are prepared to furnish excellent lectures, many of them illustrated, which will help to make our people realize their inheritance, and others may talk to them of their duty."

Mr. Macpherson refers to the action of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Club which has provided a Canadian Club flag staff on the principal thoroughfare, on which a flag is raised on national days. This, he says, was a necessary answer to the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on the Winnipeg City Hall on July 4.

In the course of the further outlining of his views on the enlargement of the borders of the Canadian Club, the former president says: "A national weakness, borrowed in some measure

from the United States, is lack of respect for game laws for the preservation of wild life, which are largely treated as a joke. That contempt for what the unthinking consider an unnecessary law is a breeder of general lawlessness, and education as to the why of this and other restrictive laws and education as to our form of government, would be particularly useful to juniors, as well as to seniors."

## SECRETARY TELLS OF AIMS OF THE NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address yesterday before the graduating class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, expressed gratification that "we have escaped the naval retrogression after the world war which fell upon the country after Appomattox, for instead of stopping the building of new craft, as was then the naval policy of our Republic, we are now building 18 capital ships, as well as scout cruisers and smaller craft." He also said that the Naval Academy should be considerably enlarged.

"We are conducting experiments in new naval methods and instruments and in the perfection of old ones," he said, "and building a model and modern laboratory for research and development and construction. The late war taught us with new emphasis that new implements of war, new strategy, new tactics, and the quick adaptation of what efficiency has taught is the key to naval efficiency. It did not need the stress of war to make us understand that the naval profession is one of continued study, and that adherence to ancient methods and old strategy is fatal."

## PRESIDENT OF CHILE DISCUSSES TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's international relations are most cordial, President San Fuenes declared yesterday in opening Parliament. The only exception to this rule, he declared, was the situation between Chile and Peru. In dealing with Peru he said, Chile was "disposed to adhere strictly to the principles which she had followed in the past."

In adhering to the League of Nations, President San Fuenes continued:

"Chile expressly declared that the stipulations of the treaty of Ancon, on which the Tacna and Arica case hinges, would not be submitted to the League."

"Chile steadfastly will maintain her traditional principles of absolute independence and liberty to regulate her foreign affairs," the President said. "I affirm once more these principles in connection with the latest incidents with Peru. I am pleased that the Government of the United States, which was involved in these incidents, recognized the justice and rectitude of our international policy."

## EMBASSY GUESTS HONOR KING GEORGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In honor of the birthday of His Majesty, George V., King of England, an important diplomatic function was held at the British Embassy here last evening when Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, and Lady Geddes, entertained leading officials of the United States Government. The guests at the Embassy dinner included the following: Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Frank L. Polk, Under-Secretary of State; David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior; and prominent officers of the army and navy.

## NEW PARAGUAYAN PRESIDENT ASUNCION, Paraguay—Dr. Manuel

Asuncion, Paraguayan Minister to the United States, will succeed Joseph Montero as President of Paraguay as a result of the recent election in which the Radical Party obtained a majority in the electoral college. When the elections were held Dr. Gondra declined to be a candidate, but on Wednesday night he notified the committee of the presidential electors of the Radical Party that he would accept their votes.

## MANDATE RESOLUTION ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate resolution declining to grant President Wilson's request for authority to accept a mandate over Armenia was ordered reported out yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Democratic members of the committee offered a substitute declaring that "Congress believes it unwise to grant the executive power to accept a mandate over Armenia until after the ratification of treaties of peace with the Central Powers." This was voted down by the Republican majority.

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## COLOMBIAN TREATY MAY BE RATIFIED

Foreign Relations Subcommittee,  
to Which Agreement Was Re-  
ferred Last August, Finds For-  
mer Objections Are Met

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The way was cleared yesterday for the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, which has been pending for a number of years, by the favorable report of the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the treaty was referred last August, after having been withdrawn from consideration by the Senate because of an oil decree issued by President Suarez of Colombia. It will not be possible to get the treaty through the Senate before the close of this session, but it was desired to get the treaty back to the status it occupied before its withdrawal last August.

The subcommittee, of which A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, is chairman, confined its labors to consideration of the amendment which had been offered by Senator Fall in regard to the question of oil rights. In view of a decision by the Supreme Court of Colombia, handed down since the withdrawal of the treaty, declaring that the oil decree which had been issued by President Suarez and the proposed legislation following it was unconstitutional and null and void in its main provisions, the subcommittee declared in its report that no amendment such as was proposed is now necessary.

## Oil Rights Protected

The recommendations say: "We report back the treaty under consideration as handed to us as a subcommittee with the recommendations that same may be reported to the Senate for final action. We further report that in our judgment no other or further steps are at present necessary, by way of amendment or protocol, to protect the rights of Americans in the subsoil products of their lands in Colombia, as the Supreme Court of Colombia and the Great Congress of that country have amply provided for such protection."

Certain other amendments which had been proposed to the treaty were not taken up by Senator Fall's committee, but the report to the full Foreign Relations Committee says:

"Your committee is, however, in receipt of reliable information confirmed within the last day, to the effect that should the pending treaty be ratified at an early date, Colombia would accept the same with the amendments as they now appear."

## Friction Alleged

It develops in the report that there was more or less friction between the State Department and the Senate subcommittee during the exchanges which were going on relative to the proposed amendment, and that the American Minister in Bogota, Hoffman Philip, actually offered to resign because his position had been "rendered to some extent untenable" through the action of the Senate subcommittee in discussing the treaty matter with the Colombian Minister in this controversy, Mr. Urueta. While criticizing the attitude of Mr. Philip and the State Department, by implication, the subcommittee praises the assistance in the negotiations rendered by the Minister of Colombia, saying:

"The committee desires to place upon the record their appreciation of the uniform courtesy, fairness and able assistance rendered it by the present Minister of Colombia to the United States, Señor Carlos Adolfo Urueta."

## ARBITRATION PLAN A SUCCESS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—A unique experiment in arbitration proceedings, when the motemen and conductors of the London street railway agreed to work under the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board's operation of the road in return for what the road could make over and above operating costs, is likely to end satisfactorily to the men, whose spirit is much appreciated by the public in London. The men had sufficient confidence in the road to believe that the surplus would provide them with more than the maximum of 44 cents an hour which they had been receiving, and this confidence was vindicated. The railway company said that it was unable to pay the men an increase, keep service up to contract, and leave fares at the present price. Yet this is exactly what has been done by the Ontario Railway Board, which increased the service, left fares at the old rate and operated for two weeks in the

slack season of the year, for which period the men will get more than 44 cents an hour.

However, the board recommends that an increase in fares be authorized by the city council, placing the fare at 5 cents straight. This will permit the road to pay the men 55 cents an hour, maintain adequate service and still possibly have a dividend for the stockholders of the company. It is likely the men will accept 55 cents an hour. Meanwhile the cars are running, where the strike of employees would still be in effect if the Ontario Railway Board had not been called in.

The men of the London and Port Stanley Railway went on strike for a maximum of 60 cents an hour and appealed for an arbitration board. This was granted by Ottawa, and the finding was that the road could not afford to pay the men their demands. So far they have refused to accept the award of less than they demanded, and service on the line is retarded while new men are being trained to run it.

## DRY ACTION TAKEN IN MEXICAN STATE

Mayor of Chihuahua Issues a De-  
cree Against the Sale of All  
Beverages Containing More  
Than 14 Per Cent of Alcohol

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico—The first step in making bone dry the State of Chihuahua, the largest state in size in Mexico, was taken recently when the Mayor of this city, with the approval of the local government, issued a decree forbidding the sale of all intoxicating liquors having more than 14 per cent of alcohol. This prohibits the sale of whisky, cognac, brandy and all the national drinks like "tequila," "sotol" and other beverages distilled from the famous "maguey."

Manufacture or importation of any beverage containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol is also forbidden and the law regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed in 1907 by the Creel Government, will be strictly enforced throughout the State.

This means that no saloons will be opened at a distance of less than 100 yards from any public building, church or school, that only one saloon to every thousand inhabitants will be allowed in any town; that the sale of intoxicating drinks is illegal and the owners of saloons cannot have their stores opened without special permission of the authorities and after fulfilling many requirements must be perfectly isolated from any other department in the same building. No music will be permitted inside nor will any woman or minor be allowed to enter.

To these restrictions are added very heavy taxes to the State and to the municipality, aside from the stamp taxes paid to the federal government, amounting to more than \$350 monthly in the large cities for first-class saloons. With the new and old regulations in force it is expected that Chihuahua will be bone dry in a few years.

## SONS EQUAL PARTNERS ON FATHER'S FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Charles Bon-sack, a Buffalo County farmer, is not troubled by the heirs from the farm to the city. He has five sons whom he has made equal partners in his farming operations, which cover 580 acres, and not one of them could be induced to leave the home farm.

Each of the sons has a definite part of the farm work to do, each draws a salary for his work, and when the profits are divided at the end of the year, each draws the share agreed upon. One son who has learned the blacksmith trade, intending to go to town, is now the manager of the entire establishment, the father having retired.

## RUMELY TRIAL ADJOURNED

NEW YORK, New York—A motion for a mistrial was granted yesterday in the federal court in the case of Dr. Edward A. Rumely and S. Walter Kaufmann and Norvin R. Lindheim, attorneys, indicted on charges of conspiring to conceal the alleged German ownership during the war of the New York Evening Mail. By mutual consent of counsel the case was adjourned until next November.

## CLERKS TO BE DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five thousand clerical employees of the War Department will be dismissed by July 1 because of reductions by Congress in departmental appropriations. Since May 1 about 1500 men and women have been dropped from the force, which will stand after July 1 at 7000, approximately the number provided for in current appropriations.

Wise Bees Save  
Honey—  
Wise Folks  
Save Money

## Interest Begins June 10th

Last Dividend 4½%  
DEPOSIT LIMIT INCREASED

Old accounts may now be increased to \$25,000, exclusive of dividend.  
New accounts may now be opened in amounts from \$1 to \$25,000.  
**HOME SAVINGS BANK**  
Incorporated 1889  
75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

## SEIZURE URGED OF PORTO RICAN SUGAR

Investigator for Federation of  
Labor Advises Action by the  
United States—Living Condi-  
tions in Island Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How Labor would handle the sugar question, and something of the condition of labor in Porto Rico, was told to the Lusk committee by Peter J. Brady, who was a member of a commission appointed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to visit Santo Domingo and Porto Rico to investigate working and living conditions.

Mr. Brady said that sugar crops now being held on the island of Porto Rico, to the amount of 400,000 tons, might be seized by the United States Government and, with elimination of wasteful speculation, production and distribution methods, sold at retail in the United States for from four to eight cents a pound.

"Working conditions in Porto Rico," Mr. Brady said, "are beyond description, in so far as the wages paid, the long hours worked, and the fact that everybody works—men, women and children. The home life and living conditions are bad. The Porto Rican people might be described properly as landless people; while they are permitted, they are never able to get enough money ahead to purchase a home for themselves, and if they did have the money the land is not available, because it is a practice of the sugar interests to permit them to squat upon their land and erect a shack. The homes themselves have little or no furniture. The usual furnishings of the home are soap boxes and old oil cans, one of those five-gallon gasoline cans. The policy of the land owners, and the custom, is that the inhabitants shall work for these land owners, usually at what ever rate of pay and hours of labor he chooses for them. In the event that they do not pay, they are evicted and their shacks given to somebody else. The rate of pay for men averaged, when we were there, between 60 and 90 cents a day. There were a few who got a little over that. They worked from sunrise to sundown. The workers are paid by notes issued by the companies to which they sell the cane. This is in violation of the Porto Rican law. The notes are redeemable only in company stores. The people are never out of debt to the companies, because of this."

"The men were organized for a temporary period as a result of their desperate working and living conditions, but it should be borne in mind that in Porto Rico there is a great problem in over population of the island, taking into consideration that its resources for employment are not sufficient."

"Two-thirds of the people are starving continuously. There is not enough employment for them, and these sugar interests take advantage of a surplus of labor, regardless of how much money they get for the product, how much they can get in the market. They give very little of it, if any, to their employees."

## MAPLE SUGAR CROP SHOWS AN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Though forecasts regarding the maple sugar harvest promised a reduced product because of an alleged shortage in labor, the Vermont state commissioner of agriculture reports that a careful canvass of the State shows that 4 per cent more trees were tapped this year than last, and that the average crop per tree was increased from 1.79 pounds to 2.25 pounds.

Not only was the crop increased but the prices received were far greater than in former years. The average fund of \$5,000,000.

## 51st anniversary week of June 17th

If preparations mean anything  
—and they do of course—  
this should without ques-  
tion surpass any event in  
the store's history.

**Boggs & Buhl**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning  
Ladies' and Children's Dresses  
Gentlemen's Clothing  
Household Goods of Every Description  
Tel. 6400 Kilbuck  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## HUGE SHOE STOCKS PLACED ON SALE

Similar Offer of Clothing in New  
York to Follow, at Prices Be-  
low Prevailing Level—Ac-  
counts Vary as to Reasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The price situation here has been further complicated by the sale of huge stocks of shoes by the Nemours Trading Corporation and the announcement by Mos Levy & Co. that a similar sale of clothing will be held soon.

The Nemours sale occupies Grand Central Palace, which is thronged with thousands of buyers daily. They have already made large inroads on the \$5,000,000 stock held by Nemours, which, according to representatives of that corporation, is being sold on a "no profit" basis. The prices are anywhere from \$5 to \$10 below the usual retail prices.

The Nemours people say that the sale expresses their desire to liquidate all their domestic business. Others assert that the Nemours contracted with several factories for their entire output with the hope of exporting the shoes, but, upon decline of European demand, caused by the fall in exchange, the story runs, that they were forced to sell at a great sacrifice now in order to avoid a greater one later.

The latter assertion is made by those who assert that the sale is the return of an attempt to corner the shoe market. But those who make such an assertion admit that such sales benefit the public, even though they are not in accordance with "economic laws" and are perhaps likely to affect adversely the shoe man of less strength than the Nemours.

Mos Levy & Co. are retailers, but they say that \$4,000,000 worth of clothing will be sold to the public soon at less than wholesale prices. Saying that they are acting for certain wholesalers, they announce that Madison Square Garden has been hired for the sale. The purpose is said to be to force clothing prices down and induce mills to reduce prices. In both these cases, cancellation of orders by retailers, caused by the refusal of consumers to pay present prices, is admitted to be a large factor, since it leaves wholesalers with large stocks on hand which they must liquidate.

The joint committee of the National Association of the Shoe Industry meeting here said that the peak of high prices in shoes had been reached. The committee reported a certain amount of opinion among retailers that the market was approaching a smash, but the committee does not agree.

## PLANS FOR BOY SCOUT CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three hundred American Boy Scouts, to be selected by intertroop competition, will be sent to England to attend the International Boy Scout Convention, to be held near London from July 30 to August 7, according to S. H. Marshall, of London, who is here arranging with scout officials for the trip. About 30 countries have promised to send delegations, totalling 100,000 Boy Scouts, who, it is believed, will lay the foundation of future international friendship. One feature of the convention will be a competition in historical pageants which members of the British royal family will attend. The American Scouts will go to France after the convention to give exhibitions of their work.

## PLAN TO AID FREIGHT MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association has notified citizens of Greater New York that the citizens transportation committee has effected a permanent organization, and regardless of action on the part of labor organizations, "will secure to business men the free flow of merchandise through impartial and uninterrupted service," whether handled by union or nonunion labor. For this purpose the committee seeks a fund of \$5,000,000.

## THE ROSENBAUM CO. PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

## 9x12 Rugs Absolutely First Quality

9x12 VELVET RUGS—No seams; pretty Oriental and floral patterns—48.50.  
9x12 BRUSSELS RUGS—Wool loop; no seams; Persian patterns—39.75.  
9x12 AXMINSTER RUGS—Choice of Oriental patterns—54.75.  
9x12 WILTON VELVET RUGS—Woven in one piece; choice of blue, rose and tan colorings. All-over Persian patterns—75.00.

—Rugs, Ninth Floor

## Drop Awnings Complete, Ready to Hang

Shown in  
blue and white  
or brown and  
white.

6-ft. wide and 8-ft. drop 5.15  
8-ft. wide and 8-ft. drop 6.85  
10-ft. wide and 8-ft. drop 8.25  
12-ft. wide and 8-ft. drop 9.85

Our Country's Flag—Of cotton; heavy bunting and all wool. Priced 8c to 50.00.

—Awnings and Flags, Ninth Floor.



## OIL SHORTAGE IS CALLED TEMPORARY

California Automobile Association, After Conferences With Companies, Says Situation Will Become Normal in Ten Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—There is a temporary oil shortage in California, concludes the California Automobile Association after a conference with the representatives of Standard, Associated, Union and Shell Oil companies, and representatives of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. They met with the executive committee on the California State Automobile Association.

This meeting was called following the announcement of the Standard Oil Company that the gasoline to motorists should be limited to three gallons. The association made the following statement:

"We found after a conference that there exists a temporary gasoline shortage. We are impressed with the fact that it is a temporary shortage, and to eliminate this shortage and supply industrial and agricultural interest; it will be necessary for motorists throughout the State for 10 weeks to curtail the gasoline for pleasure riding, 50 per cent. We also discovered that there is less than two days supply of gasoline in tanks on the Pacific coast. Summing up the situation 70 per cent of the available supply is required for industrial and agricultural purposes. The present temporary shortage is estimated at 15 per cent of the available supply, leaving only 15 per cent for pleasure riding.

"Regarding San Joaquin Valley. The railroad transportation problem no longer exists and within two weeks all of the points now without gasoline will have been supplied.

"Exports have averaged 2 per cent of the available supply and this exportation was in conformity with existing contracts. Effective June first, we are assured by officials of the oil companies, exporting will be less than 1 per cent, and no new export contracts have been, or will be, accepted. During this period of shortage the oil companies have, by their records, brought on to this coast from the east, four gallons of gasoline to one gallon exported. At the present time the shipments from the east average six gallons for every gallon being exported.

"We are not alarming the public, but assuring them it is but temporary and that at the end of 10 weeks the situation will be normal. During this period is the time when the tractors, etc., are demanding the greatest amount of gasoline. That period will be over in 10 weeks. The oil companies are perfecting processes which will give a greater production. They assure us that in 10 weeks the situation will be normal and shortage will be eliminated."

Percy Towne, president of the association, said there was, naturally, more or less dissatisfaction regarding raise in price. The effect of raising the price of gasoline to reduce consumption simply means that the man who has not the money cannot buy and the individual who can afford it will buy at any price. "It will only reduce consumption to the extent of making it impossible for the man to buy it who feels he cannot pay the price; the man who has money will buy it anyway and the industries will have it and charge it on their overhead, and they charge it to the ultimate consumer. It will not appreciably reduce consumption."

The production of oil in California during the year 1919 increased 1,517,690 barrels, or 1 1/2 per cent over that of the previous year, according to sworn statements filed with the state mineralogist. These figures differ slightly from those previously reported by the Standard Oil Company and the Independent Oil Producers Agency, which showed a decrease of 1/2 to 3/4 of 1 per cent.

## CENSUS FIGURES HELD TO BE TOO LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. ATLANTA, Georgia.—Considerable comment among city officials, business men, and the people in general followed the publication of the census figures of this city, which give the population at 200,616, or a gain of 29.6 per cent over the figures of 1910. "My minimum estimate is 225,000 people inside the city limits," James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, said. "I would like

**Domino Syrup**

Delicious for table use — just right for cooking.

**American Sugar Refining Company**

"Sweeten it with Domino"

## WOMEN CAUTIOUS IN JOINING PARTIES

Prospective Voters in Massachusetts Manifesting No Little Independence of Thought in Forming Political Alliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Prospective women voters in Massachusetts are manifesting no little independence of thought in political matters and are not likely to be coerced into affiliation with either of the large parties, according to woman organizers who have been touring the State with a view of forming small clubs to act as a foundation upon which party support may be developed and extended.

Women generally, they say, are inquiring into the reasons for things and displaying an interest in the larger political issues which denotes a determination to intelligently vote upon them when the ballot is placed in their hands. Following the example of the men in the family, they assert, is not going to be the general practice forecast by early opponents of the vote for women.

Keeping before them the fact that the aim and end of political parties is good government, women leaders in the Republican and Democratic parties in Massachusetts, are bending almost every effort toward organization of women's divisions in these two parties. Women officials at party headquarters in Boston report that women are thinking and asking intelligent questions before joining a party, desiring to assure themselves of the wisdom of their act in the light of the many educational, social, civic and humanitarian improvements and are in earnest in their intention to help in bringing them to pass.

## TEACHERS TO SIGN ALLEGIANCE PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With a view to effecting the complete Americanization of the territorial teaching staff, the commissioners of public instruction have adopted a form of allegiance pledge which will be attached to every letter of appointment, and which every public school teacher will be expected to fill out and sign before the appointment becomes workable.

Following is the form of pledge, the questions to be answered "yes" or "no":

- "1. I swear allegiance to the United States of America.
- "2. I am a citizen of the United States by birth (or naturalization).
- "3. I am an alien eligible to citizenship.
- "4. If your reply to number three is in the affirmative, explain in detail why you have not become a naturalized citizen."

On Friday the Republican State Committee is to hold a regional conference in Tremont Temple for the purpose of promoting the organization of the women's division. The conference is to be of an educational character and the first of its kind to be held in the State. Though the morning session will be primarily a women's meeting, the afternoon session is to be open to men and women alike. In the morning the program is to include a "political quiz," when the women present will have an opportunity to ask various pertinent questions concerning the Republican party.

## MR. ROOT LEAVES FOR HAGUE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Representing the United States in the organization of a permanent court of justice of the League of Nations, Elihu Root sailed Tuesday on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam. He will attend the meeting at The Hague on June 11, when this organization will be perfected, and he will also resume his duties as president of the Court of Arbitration that sat at The Hague in 1913 to consider claims made against Portugal by Great Britain, France and Spain, growing out of the seizure of church property by the Portuguese Government during the revolution which resulted in King Manuel's overthrow.

NEW YORK PHONE SERVICE GAINS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—That the telephone service here has been improving amidst difficulties since January 1 and will continue to do so is announced by J. S. McCulloch, vice-president of the New York Telephone Company, who says more telephones have been installed since the first of the year than in any similar period before in history. The installation of the 35,418 phones from January 1 to May 1 is considered most encouraging, but there are still 64,834 applicants on the waiting list.

Vermont Creamery BUTTER Lb. 65¢

The same golden butter that always comes to us fresh each week from the green hills of Vermont, at a price lower than we have been able to quote in months. Once you know its rich, creamy flavor we are sure you'll agree with us that it is simply incomparable.

During the warm weather it is well to remember that the short time which Vermont butter spends in transit results in a freshness of flavor not to be found in that coming from more distant points.

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## JAPANESE STUDY AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Delegations Question Employers and Labor Organizations—List of Queries Submitted to the Federation of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Japanese business interests are taking a keen interest in the industrial condition of the United States. Labor organizations and large employers are both said to have been subjected recently to questioning by Japanese, who state that they are making a survey of the industrial situation in the United States.

A delegation, at the head of which was R. Hayashi of Tokyo, called at the American Federation of Labor yesterday and asked for permission to submit certain questions. They said that they represented Japanese interests controlling banking, mining, shipping and manufacturing companies in Japan. Mr. Gompers was not in his office, but a representative of the federation talked with the delegate, who gave the following questions as those to which they were seeking answers:

"What is the best method of settling industrial disputes?"

"If Capital does not recognize the necessity of organized Labor as a co-operator, is it thought that the American Federation of Labor will be forced to adopt the principle that will aim ultimately at the destruction of capitalism?"

"Is it profitable for both employers and employees to adopt the 'closed shop' policy?"

"Does the 'works council plan' bring good effect to the relation of employers and employees, or will it in the future?"

"Is it the moral duty of American Labor to try to enforce the decisions of the labor conference of the League of Nations, although the United States is not a member of the League? If so, what is the definite plan of realizing it?"

"When Labor unions find that a strike has been used as a weapon and is menacing the welfare of the public should they give up the strike for public benefit? If so, what is the best method of settling the trouble between employers and employees without pursuing the strike?"

No direct answers to these questions were given, but the literature of the American Federation of Labor containing its policy and general information on such matters was made available to the visitors.

Gov. Calvin Coolidge is scheduled to address the conference in the afternoon, and other addresses are to be upon the subjects, "Why Women Should Enroll in a Party," and "Why the Republican Party Must Win in November." To facilitate the organizing of the women of the state and to make the business of the party throughout the State more efficient, the women have divided the State into 14 regions, and other regional conferences are to be conducted soon in various cities.

Often Mrs. Gladys Bragden, the state organizer for the women Democrats, and Mrs. James D. Tillinghast, the state organizer for the women Republicans, work from the same public platform. Each will tell the history and achievements of her party, answer questions, and leave their hearers to do as they see fit.

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Men's Clothing—Furnishings and Hats

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Now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at exceptionally low figures—at worth while savings.

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**Immaculate Laundering**

is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.** Pros 2335 Cleveland

**Davis "Good Clothes"**

Embrace all the quality wearables for men and boys from hose to hats—as well as tailored outer garments for women.

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## DRY LAW REDUCES RELIEF ACTIVITIES

Salvation Army Leaders in Conference in Boston Plan New Work for Many Institutions Depleted by Prohibition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Prohibition has so diminished the relief work of the Eastern Social Department of the Salvation Army that the chief problem discussed by the workers in this branch of the service, at the conference which is being held in Boston this week, has been the question of what to do to take up the slack in the various large institutions which the organization has maintained for the "care, reclamation and restitution to society of men who had missed a step." Col. E. J. Parker, secretary for men's social work, has presided over the various sessions, which have been attended by about 100 men and women workers.

"Prohibition has had a tremendous effect in our work," said Maj. Edward B. Underwood, of the Salvation Army department of relief of New York, "and when the American people see, as we have seen, the reclamation it has wrought among thousands upon thousands of men throughout the United States, there will be absolutely no disposition to return to any conditions which will give recognition to alcoholic beverages in any form whatsoever."

"Conditions brought about by the saloons resulted in the establishment by the Salvation Army of large institutions at various points, but the transformation effected by prohibition, accompanied by an opportune increasing demand for labor of all kinds, has made it possible for us to place the great shifting population in these institutions in positions which prohibition has enabled them not only to hold, but to improve. A great many of these men had been separated from their families. They are now back in their homes.

"The result of all this has been to make these institutions too large for the mission originally intended. It has been practically decided, however, to cater to a larger extent to the family and the community, offering all the facilities which these institutions maintain and thereby keep intact our machinery for future use, if needed, because of industrial depression.

"Our prison secretary reports that the population of the prisons is diminishing to a remarkable degree, partly due to the fact that prohibition is keeping a tremendous number of men from getting into them and partly because the parole system is resulting in the release of a great many. Here, again, prohibition is working to great social and economic advantage. With 11,000 saloons closed in New York City alone, the

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S SHEEP ARE SHORN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's flock of prize sheep was shorn yesterday. The flock, which now numbers 26 sheep and 22 lambs, yielded 135 pounds of wool, which will be given to the Salvation Army. Last year the yield was presented to the Red Cross.

**Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops**

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue 322 Superior Avenue, N. E. CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

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**Pianos—Player Pianos**

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**HARMONY MUSIC SHOPPE Co.**

33-35 The Arcade, Cleveland, O. WALTER S. BAEDER, President

## PHYSICAL TRAINING PLAN IS OPPOSED

Republican Advisory Committee Favors "Thorough System of Physical Education," "Adequate Health Supervision"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Advocates of medical freedom here have been stirred by a statement issued by the Republican National Committee's advisory committee on policies and platform, which urges physical education for all children up to the age of 19, with "adequate health supervision."

Opponents of medical domination see in this statement another attempt on the part of medical men to impose their theories on the country through governmental agencies, just as certain bills have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of establishing a Department of Health.

The statement of the committee refers to the conditions revealed by the draft, and expresses the opinion that a nation-wide system of physical education would meet these conditions. The statement says in part:

"Physical education of the youth of the country has so important a bearing on national defense, military policy and public education in general that it is believed that a thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would add greatly to the economic, industrial and military strength of the nation.

"There is widespread recognition of the growing independence of public health functions exercised by the federal government in addition to the public health service in the Treasury Department. Many of these functions are exercised by bureaus and divisions of other departments in addition to the medical department of the army and navy. It is thought desirable that a joint committee of Congress should make a thoroughgoing survey of all existing agencies of the federal government which have to do with the promotion and protection of public health, excepting the medical department of the army and navy, in order to lay the groundwork for the administration of, and to prepare legislation for, a better coordinated federal public health service."

## HAWAIIAN SCHOOL CHANGES ADVISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii. HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Federal School Survey has recommended the immediate abolition in Hawaii, of schools conducted in foreign languages, except for children ineligible for citizenship, together with the foundation of public schools for the study of Oriental languages, where the demand is sufficient. In addition, a complete reorganization of the normal school is advised, that there may be closer cooperation with the University of Hawaii, which would admit only high school graduates.

Our prison secretary reports that the population of the prisons is diminishing to a remarkable degree, partly due to the fact that prohibition is keeping a tremendous number of men from getting into them and partly because the parole system is resulting in the release of a great many. Here, again, prohibition is working to great social and economic advantage. With 11,000 saloons closed in New York City alone, the

## PRICES OF LUMBER FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Prices of high-grade lumber fell approximately \$10 per thousand feet, in New Orleans, in the week ending May 22. Leading lumbermen attribute the slump in prices to the railroad strike, and declare that it is only temporary.

parole plan becomes a much safer proposition. The Salvation Army has been taking these men from the prisons and placing them in positions which they are holding, and in many cases moving into better ones. Our labor department has found that men who were intermittent workers under the saloon régime are now holding steady and better paid positions than they ever did in the past.

"With all the help which prohibition has brought to the Salvation Army, the Eastern Social Department stands in need of 250 workers, men who have graduated from the high schools or colleges, who are willing to enter the service of humanity without hope of monetary reward and with an expectation of a lot of hard work. The harvest is great, but laborers are few."

## SALVATION ARMY CONFERENCE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The three-day conference of the sixteenth annual council of the Salvation Army's eastern social department, which opened on June 1, closes with a business meeting this morning. During their stay here the visiting delegates inspected the Poor Man's Hospital and Dispensary, the Evangeline Booth Home, the Argonne Hotel, and the Day Nursery. Col. Adam Gifford, for the last 12 years commander of the Salvation Army forces of New England, and the oldest officer in point of service, having joined the organization 35 years ago, was tendered a dinner in the People's Palace on Wednesday evening. Evangeline Booth, now in Germany inspecting the canteen service in the army of occupation, was represented by Col. William Peart, chief secretary of the Salvation Army in the United States.

Col. Gifford, it is said, will leave on August 22 for a new post, now unannounced, accompanied by Mrs. Gifford, "purchasing agent" for the articles distributed among the poor. Among their activities have been the free milk distribution for children, dinners on Thanksgiving and Christmas for children and the fresh air camp for children and mothers.

## Wholesome foods for your youngsters

THE vim displayed by boys and girls in their play is also in evidence when they make a call on mother's pantry. The light refreshment order of food is acceptable, of course, but the call is soon repeated. The emergency is better met in a different class of foods—just the kind of foods your own mother used to prepare especially for you. And that is the kind of food product always identified by the Wilson label.

GOOD corned beef is a satisfying appeal to every vigorous appetite. Wilson's Certified Corned Beef is made of fresh selected, specially trimmed cuts with all of their goodness and flavor retained in hermetically sealed cans. Ready cooked for use in many satisfying dishes.

It is so good that it carries our straightforward "money-back" guarantee which says that we rely entirely upon your judgment. Ask your dealer for it now.

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It is so good that it carries our straightforward "money-back" guarantee which says that we rely entirely upon your judgment. Ask your dealer for it now.

**The Wilson label protects your table.**



## BANK PREMISES A FEATURE OF MADRID

Nowhere in the World Have so Many New Banks Been Built During the Last Few Years—Cost Seemingly Not Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—One of the most remarkable and conspicuous features of the new Madrid that is so rapidly taking the place of the old is the building of new banks on the most magnificent scale, such banks for the most part representing not so much Spanish as foreign interests, though the Spanish banks are also showing their appreciation of the situation and are building for themselves new premises of the most handsome kind. This bank building in general is a thing which arrests the attention of the most unobtrusive person, and makes him think.

It is safe to say that nowhere in the world have so many new banks been built during the last three or four years—all of them of a most splendid pattern—as here in Madrid, and at the present five more are in process of construction. This magnificent sign of progress has just been enhanced by the opening for business of the new Madrid branch of the National City Bank of New York, in the splendid building which has been specially erected for the purpose, the whole of which is not yet quite completed.

### One Style Predominates

This new bank is in the Plaza de Canalejas, the small but highly substantial square which opens out in the Carrera de San Jeronimo, not far from the Puerta del Sol, and giving outlet to the Calle Sevilla leading to the Alcala. It is thus in the heart of the city, and is one of its most modern looking centers, all the buildings round about being new. Right opposite the new bank to which reference is made, are the huge premises, also of recent construction, of the Banco Hispano-Americano.

Although outwardly the new National City Bank of New York building is of the same decorative style of architecture, mainly Spanish renaissance, as characterizes the majority of the new constructions in Madrid—a style which in its continual repetition some consider there is danger of it being overdone—it has some notable features of its own. One of them is a large and substantially decorated mahogany balcony, outside the highest floor, which, it is said, has cost some 75,000 pesetas.

### Interior Severely Plain

Another feature is that, however florid the outside may seem to be, the interior of the bank premises differs from that of most offices in the capital, in that it is severely plain, but highly substantial and impressive nevertheless—American, in fact, as has been said. There are marble and brass, square corners and clean cut edges, and massiveness takes the place of decoration of every kind. The staff has been drawn from various parts of the world. The director is Walter F. Voorhies, who has been director of various banks in South America, and amongst the other leading officials are Manuel Alexandre, a Spaniard, Thomas Farles Edwards from New York, and Francis Quijano, a Mexican.

Two or three other new banks in the most prominent places will follow fast upon this new production. Perhaps the most notable will be the new premises of the Banco de Bilbao, which are being erected on one of the most favored sites in the city, at the lower corner of the Calle Sevilla and the Alcala. On this patch of land a new bank is being built which, it is understood, is intended to make thinking sightseers stop and look.

### Banks Situated Together

All the banks, new and old, are in this part of the city, east of the Puerta del Sol and on the slope toward the Prado. There are already four or five new ones in the small section of the Gran Via that has already been completed, one of them being the only English institution in Madrid so far, that is, the branch of the London County and Westminster bank, which has fine premises at a corner on the right-hand side of the magnificent new thoroughfare.

In a way there seems to be a kind of competition going on as to which new bank in this splendid series shall make the best impression. It is recognized that in mere magnificence the newest creation and those that are to come, cannot hope to improve upon, or equal, the achievement attained three or four years ago by the Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata.

### Banking Boom Expected

This institution was one of the first in the new banking field of Madrid, and it made the most of its opportunity. The directors realized that something

in the nature of a banking boom was about to be started in Spain, and that it would lead to the establishment of banking palaces. Wise in their generation, from one point of view, they determined that they would have no after regrets, no matter what should follow them, and so they built a bank which is still the first in splendor—always excepting the Banco de Espana, which is nearly opposite, and which is of a different class altogether.

The directors pitched upon a site at the corner of the Calle Barquillos and the Alcala, just at the foot of the steep incline of the leading thoroughfare of Madrid, and on this site, regardless of all cost, they raised a structure which is quite one of the architectural features of the new Madrid, and stands out prominently from almost every point of view.

The architect of this building was Mr. Palacios, who designed the new post office, which is only a short distance away, and his instructions were to make such an edifice as would not be dwarfed into insignificance by the building which was considered to be the handsomest set up in modern Spain. With a great loftiness, a Grecian style, massive Corinthian columns and an imposing attic, he succeeded well.

### Building Has No Staircases

Inside this wonderful bank building is even more imposing than it is in its exterior. The one large hall reaches from the floor to the stained glass roof of the attic. There are no staircases, but one big surrounding gallery, displayed in marble and gilt, is reached by steel elevators of elaborate and solid design.

For the rest, all is marble, granite, brass and gilt, and woodwork is nowhere to be seen. Although the decorative effect is so fine and imposing, the strictly utilitarian necessities and conveniences have been kept to the front in all considerations, with the result that as a labor-saving and efficiency institution it is admirable.

Its banks are one of the main features of the new Madrid that is rising up, and there is much significance in the circumstance.

## BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC SALE OF AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently, given by the Aircraft Disposal Company, the Marquis of Londonderry, Undersecretary for Air, who presided, referred to the sale of government aircraft stores to the company, and said the transaction was one with which they had reason to be satisfied. It was a transaction of immense magnitude, including 10,000 aeroplanes and 20,000 air engines; the purchase price was £1,000,000, and a 50 per cent benefit accrued to the government from profits that were realized by the undertakings.

It might be said that the government had handed over to the organization something in the nature of a monopoly, but he did not agree that that was the case. They had merely handed stores over to a company capable of disposing of aircraft accessories, which any government would have great difficulty in disposing of at a profit, whereas the company would be able to circulate throughout the world the product of British industry and to advertise British work, British machines, and enterprise.

After a reference to the huge development of aviation owing to the war, and to the pioneer work of Mr. Handley Page, Lord Londonderry said there was no hanging back on the part of the Air Ministry. They were convinced of the future success of aviation, he continued, and they wanted to establish it on the lines by which it would progress as quickly as possible.

Mr. Handley Page said that in regard to the future of civil aviation, air transport was making a beginning, and was slowly but surely taking its place among the many facilities available for the carrying out of quick commercial transactions. There was no question, he thought, as to the certainty of air transport occupying a very prominent position in the development of business in the future. On their service from London to Paris they had carried 87,811 pounds of freight, and had flown 97,428 miles without injury to a single passenger or loss of a pound of freight.

Referring to the purchase from the government, Mr. Handley Page said they had already six depots full of stores, and the contents of 130 more air stations had to be sorted out and turned over to them.

### PICTURE CENSORSHIP FAVORED

GARDINER, Maine—Resolutions favoring municipal censorship of motion pictures in this State, upholding the prohibition amendment and urging that action be taken to stop alleged propaganda to estrange this country and Great Britain were adopted at the one hundred and first convention of the Episcopal diocese of Maine. A resolution to admit women as delegates to the convention was defeated.

## BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD AVIATION

Manufacturers Are Striving to Establish for Britain and Her Empire a New Field of Service for Advancing Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is generally conceded that Great Britain today holds the leading place in the world of aeronautics, and this is hardly surprising if a retrospective view is taken of the earliest years of experiments in this art.

It is only a little over 10 years ago since Bleriot made his memorable flight from France to England, and before that event was accomplished, the majority of the earlier pioneers of the flying art had made England their experimental training ground.

It would seem that the mother country was far from backward in perceiving the immense advantages that would accrue to the Empire and to civilization, by assisting in every way she could all those who were seeking early flying fame. One is reminded at the moment of such pioneers as Cody, Farman, Grahame-White, and by many others who have helped to show the way, some even at the cost of the supreme sacrifice.

### The Premier Position

As pointed out by Mr. Handley Page in The Times supplement for April last, England is far from being an ideal country for flying, and it is, therefore, somewhat surprising that Great Britain should hold, as she undoubtedly does, the premier position in the art of flying today.

It was due to a large extent, to a section of the British press, that flying had attained the position which it held just prior to the war. It is an admitted fact that the progress of aviation in the world in general, and in Britain in particular, has advanced by leaps and bounds since large prizes were offered in pre-war days for substantial flights, and it is fairly safe to assume that had that progress not been attained, as it was in 1914, the history of the war might have had to be written in a vastly different manner than it is.

And yet, progress has not been so wonderfully fast, for an official apathy at the outset, and a general lack of public interest, as Mr. Page points out, were largely responsible for the slow development which retarded the industry at the first. Besides this there were other obstacles in the way of advance, notably that of the climate in Great Britain.

In general, the climate plays an important part in the development of flying, and the English climate does not help flight at all, in fact Mr. Page is of the opinion that it retards it greatly. In flying, he points out, one needs a clear dry atmosphere, an absence of fog and damp, and plenty of open spaces.

### Unfavorable Conditions

For half the year in England the atmosphere is damp, the visibility is bad, and the country, being mostly divided up into small fields, banked in by trees and hedges, makes landing extremely difficult. In view of these drawbacks, it is all the more surprising that flying in Great Britain has advanced to the extent that it has.

It is in countries where there are long periods of sunshine, good visibility and a dry atmosphere that Mr. Handley Page considers the aeroplane will really come into its own. Here the aeroplane will be found, he says, an essential factor in the further development of such a country, for farms will regularly employ the aeroplane for prospecting purposes, for survey and exploration, for commerce in general, as well as for the carriage of mails and goods.

It is pointed out that where elaborate systems of railways exist, as in England to a large extent, the aeroplane will naturally find itself heavily handicapped in its fight for recognition, but since there are other countries where there are hundreds of thousands of miles where ground locomotion is almost entirely lacking, or the country, at the best, ill-served, the aeroplane will have the field practically to itself.

### British Builders Alert

British builders and designers are fully awake to the possibilities for development in these directions, Mr. Page asserts, for they are more and more studying the conditions prevailing abroad—particularly in Southern

latitudes—and discovering how and when their product may be put to the best use.

It is, however, noted that something more than this is really needed, if all that aeronautical science and knowledge has to offer, is to be placed at the disposal of the race. In Mr. Page's opinion, the way to make commercial flying a success and to place the aeroplane in its right place, in the scheme of civilization, is to show the world what it can do. The best way to do this is shown to be not necessarily in advertisement of the ordinary kind, but rather by demonstration, in other words by interesting the public and making it easy for them to use the aeroplane upon every possible occasion.

### Future Progress

Mr. Page considers that the present stage and future rate of progress depends to a very large extent on practical demonstration. Well organized air routes, as he considers, the most valuable method of supplying this. Experience, however, it is shown, is absolutely essential to the complete success of air route schemes, and in reviewing the past, Mr. Page points out how many lessons have had to be learnt in the hard school of practical experience.

The experiences gained in the Continental Air Services have no doubt proved invaluable, from the point of view of developing aviation abroad, and these have made it possible to form complete plans for the inauguration of air routes, embracing the entire organization, including planning of routes to the training of personnel, as also the supply of both passenger and freight-carrying machines.

### Invaluable Data

The peculiar requirements of aviation in various countries have been studied by means of the expeditions dispatched to India, South Africa, South America, and other lands, and Mr. Page shows how all the data collected on these expeditions have been invaluable in assisting in the establishment of air services in new parts of the world, and in the continued development of aviation in general.

All this has been fully taken advantage of by British manufacturing firms, who are keenly alive to the possibilities of the future, and who are striving, not by any means unsuccessfully, in establishing in Great Britain and her Empire a new field of service for the advancement of commerce and civilization.

As her geographical position has made her a great maritime power, so it is expected that with the development and progress of aviation along sound commercial lines, Great Britain will, by sheer force of endeavor, and in spite of climatic conditions, continue to hold the premier place in aeronautics in the future, as she does at the present day.

### FINANCIAL BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The action of the Ontario Legislature in rejecting the City of London bill, an annual measure which authorizes much of the city's ordinary expenditure, is likely to block the spending of half a million dollars this year. The bill was opposed in the Legislature by Dr. H. A. Stevenson, London's Labor member, on the ground that it contained clauses against which the people of the city had already voted. Argument was not lacking in favor of these clauses, on the ground that these expenditures, though voted down by the people, were chiefly for the benefit of a section of the city, and decidedly necessary, and any vote on the matter might be expected to be adverse, while at the same time the work must be done and all that was necessary was the authority of the Legislature to spend the money. The "will of the people" argument, however, prevailed, and not only were the objectionable clauses in the bill stricken out but the whole measure was defeated.

## CHINESE STUDENTS AGAIN ON STRIKE

Present Revolt Lacks the Well Defined Issue of Former One, but Its Aim Is Also Directed Against Japanese

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The students in Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow and surrounding places have again left their classrooms and gone on strike. Street parades have taken place outside the foreign settlements of Shanghai in which more than 20,000 boys and girls have marched. Not only are the schools which are under Chinese management affected but mission schools add their quota. Strong appeals have been made to the students of the whole country to join the movement, but the response has been slow up to this time. Three days ago the students of Peking complied with the request of the Shanghai agitators and left school and the schools of Tientsin have also closed their doors for lack of pupils.

The weakness of the present revolt of the students is that it does not have the clearly defined issue of the former movement last year, when the students succeeded in ousting from their positions three important officials who were accused of selling the country to the Japanese. The only manifesto yet issued by the young men states that they intend to put pressure on the government to prevent direct negotiations with the Japanese over the Shantung question and to facilitate the settlement of China's diplomatic questions. Of course the aim is directed against Japan. Popular feeling is such that any reference to Japan calls for a denunciation of all her works, without any investigation of specific cases or surrounding circumstances. It is an example of giving a dog a bad name. Japan is an object of continual suspicion, even when bearing gifts.

### A Dangerous Situation

This is a situation of great danger to the peace of the world, and from which a fire greater than that started in the Balkans in 1914 may break out. This is not the opinion of an alarmist; it is simply the reflex of contact with the existing facts of the present situation.

Careful observers in Shanghai express the opinion that the movement is being directed toward revolutionary ends without the knowledge or connivance of the students themselves. There are many evidences which go to favor this suspicion, but it is too early to speak with confidence in the matter. Sun Yat-sen has stated to callers frequently during the last six months that he intended to start a new crusade against the existing Chinese Government. This may be called rebellion now, whereas it was called patriotism when directed against the Manchu dynasty in 1911; but any movement headed by Sun Yat-sen will be scrutinized more carefully than formerly, for there can be no denial of the loss of prestige and influence of this man since his retirement into private life. For two years

—1912 and 1913—his was a name to conjure with, but now there are few left to do him homage.

### Effect on North and South

The outbreak of the students at this time may have undesirable results on the rapprochement between the north and south which gives signs of becoming effective if it is discovered to be directed by political wire-pullers; otherwise it may unite the country in the face of threatening difficulties from without. Much depends upon leadership in the ranks of the students and in this is their greatest weakness.

The most serious feature of the strike is its spread to the workmen of the government arsenal at Shanghai. Its subsequent inclusion of the shopkeepers is not so significant as in the case of the arsenal workmen. The shopkeepers yielded to the demands of their customers, but the workmen show the results of propaganda. These men are government employees and could be coerced by military force if the local commandant chose to use it but so far no force has been used. If the students succeed in enlisting the support of their fellows in the government military and naval schools the contagion would quickly spread to the army and navy. That way lie chaos and disaster.

## INDIA'S INTERESTS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under the auspices of the East India Association, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Gauba recently read a paper at the offices of the association, in Westminster, on the subject of the League of Nations. He dealt chiefly with the interests of India in the League, and deplored the fact that the people of India were too prone to concern themselves only with their own affairs. India could not afford to be oblivious of the world around her. She must either move or go under, he said. Dealing with the subject of mandates, he proposed that the mandate for Mesopotamia should be entrusted to India. The lecturer further contended for the immediate admission of Germany and Russia into the League.

Major David Davies, M. P., who presided, said the paper read by the lecturer was full of new thoughts and

ideas. They probably could not agree with all he had said, but he had supplied them with much useful food for reflection. The allusion to the apathy of India in the matter of foreign affairs reminded him that other countries, including England, suffered in the same way, and had hitherto been content to leave foreign affairs to the Foreign Office, diplomatists, and others supposed to know all about it.

It was the affair of the peoples of all countries to try to understand the manner in which foreign affairs were carried out in their names. Some people contended, he said, that India was not and never would be a nation, but India had been recognized as a nation in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and was to be represented upon it.

With regard to the mandatory system, countries had been assigned the duty of acting as trustees for other countries, but he understood that one of the chief aims was that they should foster conditions under which those countries might ultimately become self governing. Our position in regard to India was that of trustee, and Mr. Montagu's bill recognized that fact, so that the time would come when India would be self governing.

Major Davies proposed that voluntary organizations similar to the League of Nations Union should be formed in India and other countries, for the purpose of supporting the ideals on which the League of Nations had been established. This would strengthen the bonds uniting this country to India, and help to vindicate the fact that what had been known as "The right of conquest" must be abolished once and forever.

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## TRADE EXHIBITION OPENED IN LONDON

Adoption of Labor and Time-Saving Devices Exhibited, It Is Said, Would Enormously Increase Output of Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The business exhibition which was opened recently in London by Stanley Machin, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and which remained open until May 15, differed from other trade exhibitions in that the general public was admitted. Many foreign consuls and representatives of the Dominions were present at the opening ceremony. At the luncheon, Sir Peter McBride, the Agent-General for Victoria, mentioned that next year they were holding in Australia a business exhibition of all nations.

The present one in London was specially interesting for the latest models of all kinds of up-to-date contrivances for saving time in offices, and new business devices in general. Stanley Machin in his opening address stated his conviction that if British trades undertakings were to adopt only a portion of the labor and time-saving devices exhibited, an enormous increase of output by the country would result. He considered that the value of those devices became greatly enhanced in these days when the cost of labor pressed so heavily upon production.

### Attacking Capital

Referring briefly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's new budget proposals, and especially those relating to profits and the corporation tax, the speaker declared that any attack on Capital was bound to be fraught with great danger to the country. Business men, he said, were quite prepared to face their responsibilities, but demands made upon them should be made on sound business lines, and no government should be allowed to introduce a method of confiscation.

Clifton Tollitt, who presided at the inaugural luncheon in connection with the exhibition, said that the aim had been to gather under one roof all the best and most up-to-date contrivances and appliances which would help to save time, labor and money in the administration of business establishments. Some very remarkable and interesting labor-saving appliances were being exhibited there, and a practical demonstration was being given of the utility of automatic telephones, calculating machines, and various methods of cheap printing and duplication.

Sir Arthur Yapp, replying to the toast of success to the exhibition, said its watchwords appeared to him to be "organization, adaptability, efficiency, and unity." He stated that one of the great difficulties in British trade and industry was that Britain was not always ready to adapt itself to ever-varying conditions.

### Need of Drastic Change

Drastic change was necessary, he said, if they were to keep their place in the keen competition of the days before them. Sir Arthur felt that it would be good if every business man in London and the country could see the labor-saving appliance on view in that exhibition. It was necessary that Capital and Labor should work in harmony in the interests of the community. There must be no "working to rule" and no "going slow," if Britain was to maintain her international position.

Mr. Tollitt, in commenting later on the satisfaction felt at the presence of the president of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Machin, and so many distinguished representatives of the business world, said that the exhibition was primarily intended to stimulate efficiency and increased production, and although they showed many short cuts in business, there were no bad cuts among them. It would be good, he said, if the executives of government departments could visit the exhibition, and apply its lesson. Budgets would then go down and everybody would benefit.

The organizing committee of the exhibition merits congratulation upon a particularly choice and interesting show of a superior character. Everything connected with the exhibits seemed dignified and businesslike, in true accord with the ideas which they were intended to promulgate. Probably for the reason that the nature of the exhibits was not very varied—being confined practically to a display of the most up-to-date office equipments—did it prove the more interesting.

### Efficiency With Economy

There were no large or elaborate stands erected. The exhibits were simply and interestingly arranged, calculated to convince the onlooker that an office furnished with dignity and style, and equipped with every latest convenience must promote more successful business. The organizers had collected the most comprehensive and representative display of office labor-saving devices ever seen in London. This included machines and systems suited to every kind of office, so that the requirements of the entire business world were covered.

The purpose of the exhibition evidently was to demonstrate how efficiency can be combined with economy in the administrative side of business, and to show in a practical manner how both labor and money can be saved, not alone in the office but also in the factory and the warehouse.

The exhibition was divided into two very unequal sections, namely, office equipment, and publicity. The former was excellently arranged, but the latter, comprising a very small minority of London's advertising and publicity agents, was far from being ad-

quately representative. The modesty of advertising experts and their backwardness in using the publicity methods which they recommend to others is peculiarly interesting.

Though the exhibition was never crowded yet it flowed through it a steady stream of people "of the right kind"—to quote more than one of the exhibitors. Curiosity seemed responsible for only a few of the visitors. Good business was apparently being transacted and many orders booked as would be expected, judging from the high standard of salesmen present and

the quality of the goods. The most up-to-date furniture was on view, and a great number of filing systems were exhibited; but the most striking part of the whole exhibition was the number of calculating machines displayed.

### Speeding Up Work

Judging by the many inventions of the latter kind, and the time and labor they save by their use, it would seem that every firm with sufficient business would take advantage of them, to speed up its work and lessen that of its staff. Several

other small machines were remarkably interesting, and in all cases they could be easily manipulated by the most junior of clerks.

There can hardly be a doubt that all who visited the exhibition were able to find something which they could turn into practical use in their own business, and which would assist toward the economical management of an office staff. The whole atmosphere of the business exhibition was one of efficiency, and London business firms will no doubt have greatly profited by its having been held in their midst.

## SHORTER WORK HOURS FOR AUSTRALIANS

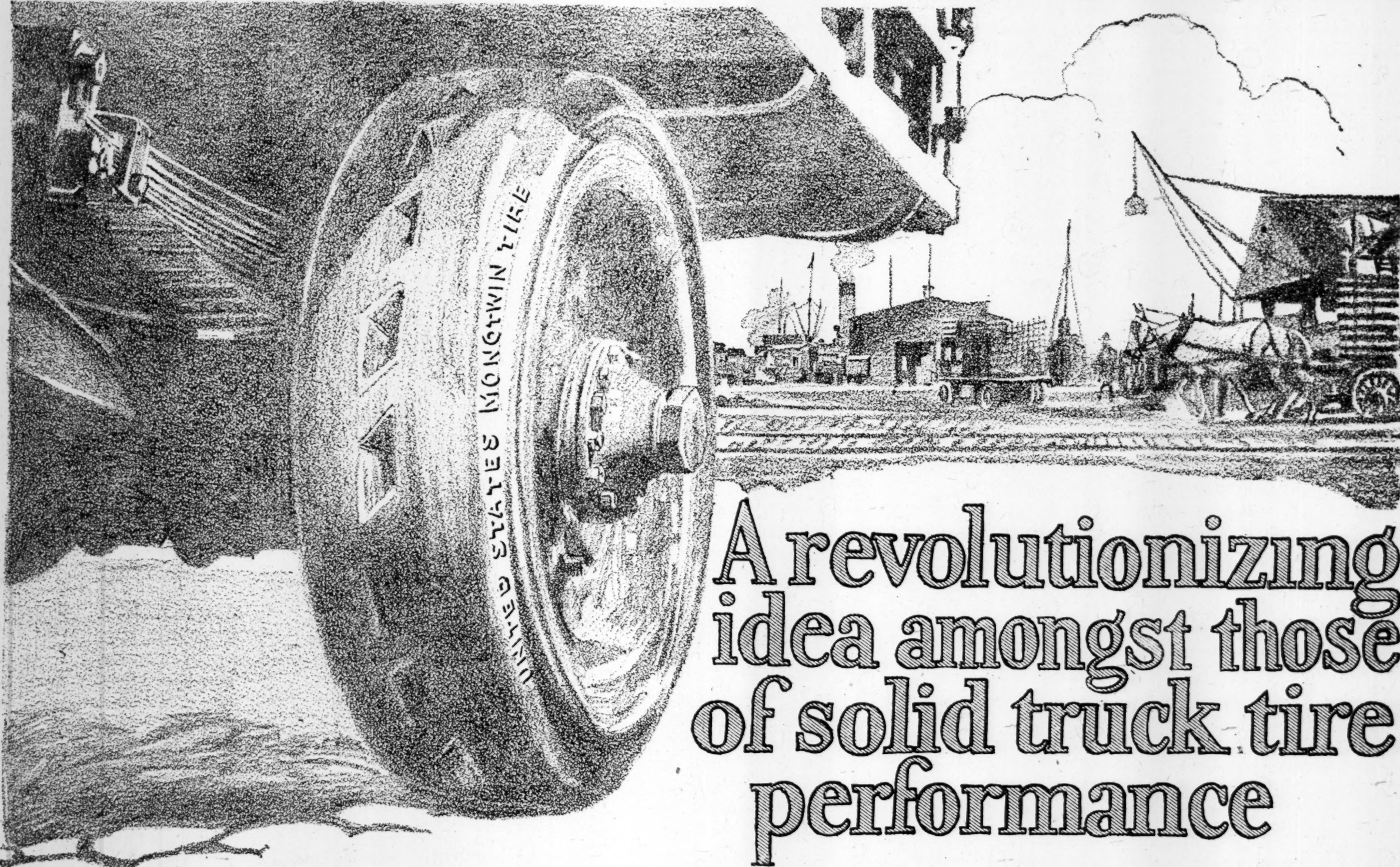
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—If organized Labor in New South Wales and Victoria has its way the eight-hour day will be a thing of the past within a very short period. The new objective is a 44-hour week spread over six working days, including four hours on Saturday. While the printers in Victoria and the boot trade employees,

timber workers, Brick, Tile and Pottery Union and other organizations are striving more or less successfully for a 44-hour week, the building trade is aiming at a working week of 40 hours, excluding Saturday. Conditions in this trade give the men the unique opportunity, but it is believed by employers generally that if the building trade workers succeed in gaining their objective, the 40-hour week will rapidly become the goal of the industrial movement. Before this is attained there is likely to be determined opposition from the employers.

## LEBANESE SCHOLAR HONORED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
BEIRUT, Syria.—The Lebanese scholar, Sheikh Ibrahim El Yazigi, has been honored by Syrian emigrants in Brazil, who have had his statue recently sculptured. The statue has now been received here and a committee of men of letters, journalists and others have taken steps to arrange for a monument on which to erect the statue. Sheikh Ibrahim El Yazigi is considered an eminent writer and an astronomer of no mean repute.

# U.S. Rubber Company Announces the MONOTWIN—a New Truck Tire



## A revolutionizing idea amongst those of solid truck tire performance

HERE, at last, is the MONOTWIN—the solid truck tire which we believe the whole motor truck transportation world has been expecting.

Accomplishing, in our judgment, at a single stroke, what all the strange-looking solid truck tires—with their slits and slots and other innovations—have been striving for.

The MONOTWIN is built out of grainless rubber—non-splitting. With rubber and base band chemically united—ending base separation.

Its combination of rubber cross bars and depressions represents a great, if not the greatest advance ever made in solid

truck traction—dissipating traction heat and keeping the tire structure cool because of the radiating qualities of the depressions—acting as a non-skid tread—enabling the tread to wear down uniformly with no necessity for regrooving during the life of the tire.

The MONOTWIN probably stands alone among solid truck tires in its cushioning qualities—something heretofore pronounced impossible for a solid to have in any degree. Helping the driver—protecting the load.

It can carry a heavier load than two single tires of half the section width—and its distinctive contour and tread enables it to retain its load carrying ability undiminished throughout its life.

It is the one and only solid truck tire of its kind in design and construction.

The local U. S. Solid Truck Tire representatives can supply interested truck owners with any further information desired.

Specify the U. S. MONOTWIN when ordering your new truck.



Inquire of U. S. Solid Truck Tire  
Sales and Service Depots in this city

# United States Tires

## United States Rubber Company



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Curtains for Town and Country

In the country, curtains are to a great extent frames, enhancing the perspective and beauty of the picture beyond. In towns, they are more intimately connected with the rooms to which they belong, and for this reason certain colors may, as a rule, be considered as unsuitable in the country, and of the utmost importance in the city. Green will immediately occur to us as an example of this, for it is primarily a town color, supplying the longed-for reminder of green fields and trees, whereas in rural homes, the natural color so predominates, and even casts its glow right into the very rooms, from the great out-of-doors, that its repetition within as curtain, wall, or carpet, gives an effect of uninteresting monotony. The same may be said of blue for summer seaside bungalows; the glory of the sky and sea with their true azure, brooding no indoor imitation.

For the moment, curtain poles and rods are becomingly hidden, sometimes by quaint little "cottage" frills, but mostly by stiffened valances, now most gorgeous and complicated affairs, often of more decorative importance than the curtain itself; and though they appear so complicated, they are quite easily made with the aid of stiff canvas and undaunted patience. These valances are hung in two ways, sometimes upon wooden boards fixed upon the wall above the window, the curtain depending from a slender rod beneath. In the case of the other method, valance and curtain are confined within the limits of the window frame which, as often as not, is accentuated by some kind of molding. This fashion is only suitable to either very high or very broad windows, as naturally it tends to lessen the amount of light entering the room, but where it will not unduly darken, it forms a very pleasing variation, and lends itself to many quaint adaptations.

For instance, an eight-inch band of silver and blue brocade might follow the lines of the window frame, while the curtains would be of plain silk, the exact tone of the blue of the brocade, with perhaps a tiny edging of blue and silver to match. For those who cannot rise to silks and silver, a figured linen band framing a plain curtain would look equally well, or a plain band would show up a patterned curtain most appropriately. Another design could be, perhaps, dark green velvet with just a hint of blue in it; and the top part of the valance frame, broad, and slashed into bold points, would look well outlined with dull gold or silver braid, each point finished off by a majestic tassel, except the last one of either side, which would be carried a little more than half way down the window, its braided edges showing up against the background of the curtain. Again, this idea could be carried out, maybe in orange linen, with black braid and tassels, or in "petunia" accompanied by bright purple, and if purple braid and tassels happened to be difficult to get, linen of that shade, cut into very narrow strips and bound together, forms an enchanting home-made tassel, and a plain band of the purple could do duty for braid.

Many of the soft "furnishing" woolen fabrics, as well as not a few of the double-width "dress" ones, lend themselves admirably to these stiff valances and "frames," and contrasting woolen braids and tassels are easily procured. Strips of Chinese embroidery, set upon wide valances, forming medallion-like stripes, each projecting a trifle beyond the edge of the valance, and, placed in its center and two ends, look most uncommon, and a neat finish is formed by running a narrow braid between the embroidery and its setting.

This idea also is capable of many applications to the inventive home decorator, who will quickly think of other combinations, where figured silks, old-looking bits of brocade, scraps of Victorian "wool-work," forgotten triumphs of needlecraft, as well as modern gayly-hued linens, all can be pressed into her service to make plain valances more interesting. This method of breaking up an otherwise rather flat, tame surface, can well be turned round the opposite way, and a figured material can be used for the curtain and valance, the latter being adorned with these medallion stripes of plain fabric, which can also be employed as a bordering for the curtains. Yet another charming type of valance is that which is covered with squares, or trellis-work of braid and plain material, preferably velvet, accompanied by a fringe beneath to correspond, and of course the trellis or squares can appear again as a border at the foot of the curtain, the whole forming an exceedingly handsome window scheme. For little "cottage" windows, plain linen mounted on a stiffening to display a stenciled border, gives the cheerful simple character to a window that one expects in such surroundings, and embroidery, especially if of the vivid, colored-wool variety, looks its best when surmounting a dear humble casement, through which nature's grand embroidery of summer field and garden comes back to show us how we should adorn our dwellings.

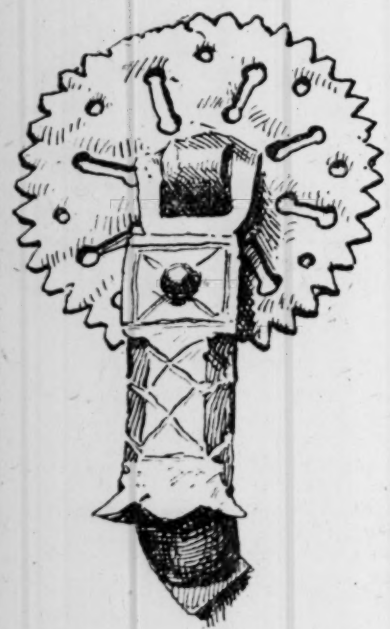
The "frill" valance is naturally a much simpler matter, but here an edging often makes all the difference in the world. A gray linen valance bound with black and white check, or a flower-spangled one bordered with decided powder blue; yellow, with wide bands of brown, edged in between with dull blue; poppy with a black hem; blue, with a narrow "Russian"-striped material as an edging; deep tomato, with an inch of jade green and a trifling line of black, just to keep it thoroughly "daring"; violet with cerise, accompanied by

a hint of turquoise blue; black, with a belt of patterned linen upon which royal blue and lemon yellow strive for mastery, placed an inch from the outside edge; all make up color combinations which give a far more distinctive tone to frills and curtains than would be possible if one color reigned alone in isolated glory.

Some windows are exceedingly small, even though they do not belong to cottages, and require modifications of the "simple" treatment, though often perhaps in more lavish materials; and "figured" soft dress silks, which can now be found with admirably bold and finely colored designs, if framed by a border of plain silk, make really charming curtains for them. One small example wished to appear eminently out of the common, and it succeeded, for against Georgian walls hung the most "direct" shade of green curtains, fringed with a narrow line of black, and from the valance swung a nine-inch fringe, also of black, through which the light from the window gleamed in a most elusive manner.

## Reflections Concerning Door Knockers and Handles

With the revival of appreciation for the products of the craftsmen of bygone days, and the desire to see equally good work done at the present time, has come a renewal of interest in smiths' work, and recent years have seen examples of excellent original modern iron work, bearing the hall mark of individuality, find their place among our household accessories. We have come to see that fire-irons, door knockers, locks, door-handles, and so forth may be no less practical and useful because they are beautiful. For so long we have been accustomed to patiently accept the uninteresting machine-made work turned out in the



factories, often from inferior designs, and supplied to us by the builders as a matter of course, that the relics of the days when a higher standard in such matters prevailed may seem at first sight to present an almost unobtainable excellence. Such is not the case, however, and if we will take a little trouble about it we may have as good patterns and as fine craft work in our houses now as ever. The first step toward this will probably be to educate ourselves until we can tell good work from bad when we see it, and are able to set up a certain standard of excellence, and it is very possible that the best way of setting about doing this will be to get to know the contents of the museums, either by a visit or in some other way, and so to familiarize ourselves with the old work.

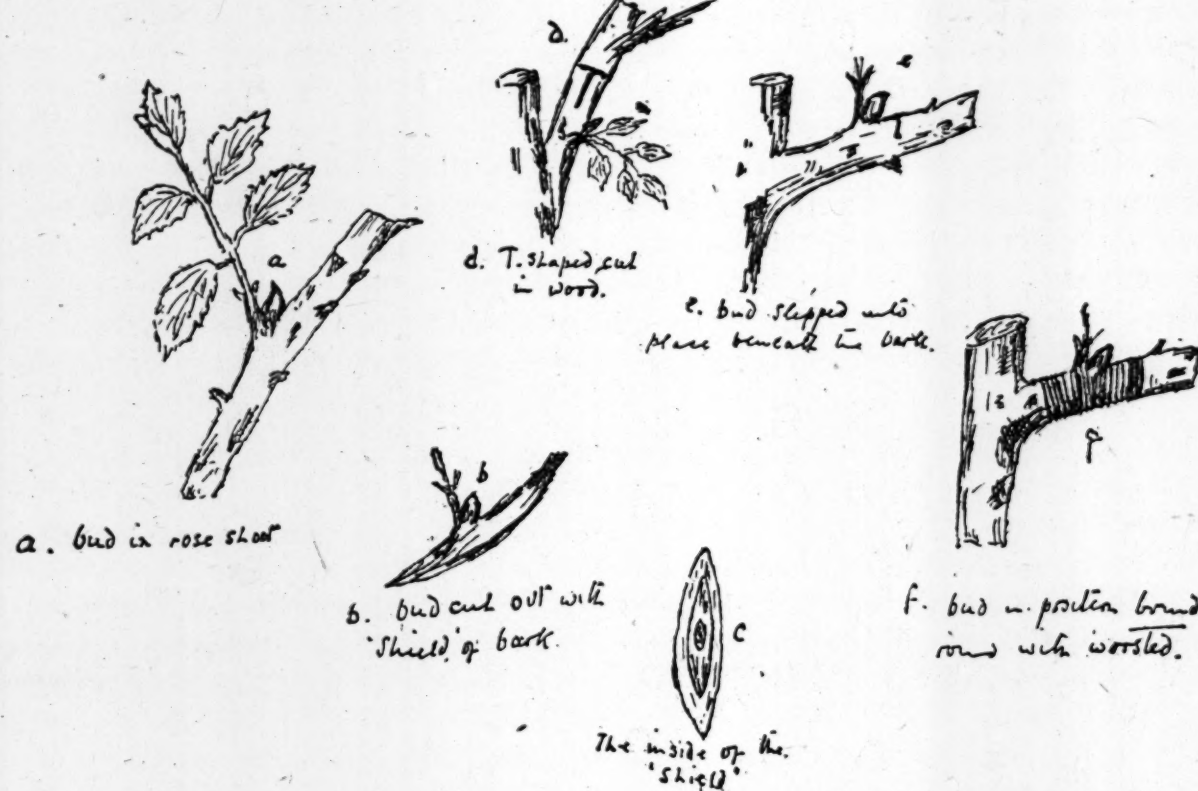
A great deal of fine iron work first saw the light during the fifteenth century. The smiths' art had undergone great changes during the preceding hundred years, and other means were now employed than that of simply manipulating the red hot iron in different ways. The file, the saw, the chisel and the drill all played their part in the work, and the cold iron was beaten and cut into shape. The work in general became more elaborate, and of course door handles and door knockers had their place in the general forward movement. For some reason, not quite easy to discover, oriental influences may be traced in the forms of many of the handles and knockers of the time. A handle at Rendcombe in Gloucester-



shire actually has Arabic numerals and figures engraved upon it, the crescent appears in modified form in many handles, and there is a markedly oriental air about others. Two sixteenth century door handles from Spain in the Victoria and Albert

Museum, London, clearly show an eastern influence, but in Spain this is not surprising.

From the door handle to the development of the door knocker was an easy and obvious step; in many cases, no doubt, the door handle



Method of budding roses

served double duty as both handle and knocker, and it would come very naturally to place an enlarged and glorified object, fulfilling the functions of knocker only, in a conspicuous place on the door.

The knightly spur, the hammer, a simple ring, a stirrup, and as we have said, the crescent, all furnished the old smiths with ideas which they adopted and then proceeded to adorn their work in all manner of fanciful ways. Most of these handles and knockers were attached to a back plate which was frequently fashioned of sheet iron, fretted and pierced in architectural designs in a way that sometimes suggests a rose window. Numerous interesting examples from Germany and France as well as from England are in existence and are well worthy of study.

The ring knocker is a favorite form, and the rings are formed in all manner of different ways; sometimes they are curiously plain in comparison with the elaborate back plate. In one instance in the Victoria and Albert Museum a French knocker of the late fifteenth century presents the anomaly of a ring imitating "rustic" woodwork depending from an architectural back plate. Twisted serpents, dragons, dogs' heads, and armorial bearings were all pressed into service by the designers of knockers and doorhandles. The Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris contains an interesting knocker of what is known as the "stirrup" shape from the house of Jacques Coeur at Bourges. Here two twisted serpents form the handle, their heads support a shell, one of the badges of the owner of the house, and the whole effect given is that of an inverted heart, a pun on the name of Jacques



Coeur which no doubt appealed mightily to the wit of the day, for there are fashions in jokes as in other things, and the medieval humorist dearly loved a pun upon a name, as so many old mottoes testify.

It is always well to remember in studying ancient craft work that, although old models make a good foundation on which to build a standard of taste and workmanship, it takes us but a very little way if the only result is to make us copy old models. Reproductions of the work of the middle ages in the twentieth century cannot satisfy us, for the arts and crafts of any age, if they are to be essential, must surely be the expression of that age and not of a preceding one.

Illustrations drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

## Deerfield Salad

Peel, seed and cut in small pieces 2 grapefruit. Peel, quarter, core and chop coarsely 3 tart apples and cover them with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of mayonnaise; add  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of chopped white celery and the drained grapefruit. Toss all together, adding a little more dressing and a little red pepper. Serve on white lettuce leaves and garnish with olives stuffed with almonds.

## The Livable Library

If your home is small and the room to be devoted to books proportionately limited in space, try to make it a livable, comfortable little place that can be used for an extra living room—a



Method of budding roses

room that will not be full of stiff, uninviting furniture and gloomy corners. Just because the wall paper salesman shows you dark, large-figured papers and insists stolidly that they are correct library papers, and because the proprietor of the store says the library use—don't abandon the idea of having a light, bright, cheerful library. It can be done. All it requires is a wealth of patience, determination and, of course, originality.

Quite true, in the homes of our English cousins, the libraries are almost invariably paneled with age-darkened oak, while the hangings are of dark-colored velvets or brocades, but that is not saying that they are cheerful rooms.

The average small library finished with dark woodwork and dark walls—these little rooms were never meant to be decorated in ancestral hall fashion; granting even colorful books and flowers and sunshine, the effect will still be cramped, and box-like. Why the makers should decide upon enormous figures for the pattern of their library papers is a mystery. The wall spaces are bound to be broken, making it necessary to slice sections from the patterns—and anyway, plain paper is far better, since the rows of books with their variegated colors and sizes give pattern enough without breaking up all the might-be-restful open wall spaces with explosive geometric designs.

Save that tradition does not sponsor it, there is no earthly reason why the modern library in the small or medium-size house should not be finished with white enameled woodwork and plain cream-colored walls if the mistress of the house desires it to be finished that way. Surely such a room would be far more frequently used than is the conventionally decorated room devoted to storing the family's supply of books.

As a matter of fact, ivory white is a happier choice than pure white for use with books, since, in contrast with the bindings, it has a richer, more pleasing tone than the pure white, which is apt to appear dull and bluish beside the warm book colorings.

Don't be afraid to discard heavy hangings and draperies. Simple net, scrim, marquisette, pongee or china silk curtains in ecru or beige are charming at the windows of the small library. Over-curtains are not necessary, but if they are desired, plain color silk poplin or faille, raw silk or two-tone taffeta may be used with good effect. Printed linen or chintz is good for the country or suburban home. If you cannot keep a constant supply of fresh flowers in the room, do have some growing plants or ferns, as they give a lived-in-every-day appearance that is gratifying.

Although rather expensive, natural colored linen makes a wonderful effective substitute for wall paper, and supplies an ideal background for the engravings and prints that are sure to be found in a well-furnished library. If economy is an object, a plainingham or chambray will give a similar effect at much smaller cost than the linen.

Good reading lights are essential if the full benefit of the book room is to be had. The problem will vary according to the wiring scheme of different rooms. Simple shades are best for the library, decorative and parchment being especially pleasing. If the chairs are shabby, though comfortable, cover them with fresh slipcovers of printed linen or chintz. Be sure to have near at hand a very soft down cushion or two to tuck in the back of a chair for added comfort.

And remember that no library, however small and unassuming, is really well equipped unless the desk is supplied with a waste-basket and calendar.

## VEGEX

(Imported)  
Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.  
8 oz. jar...\$ .35 8 oz. jar...\$ .10  
4 oz. jar...\$ .20 16 oz. jar...\$ .20  
J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS  
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dar, generously stocked with stationery, stamps, pens, ink and paste; the tables with leaf cutters and paper shears; the chairs with footstools; the desk or mantel with a not too large clock that has a quiet tick and an agreeable striking gong.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## How to Increase the Rose Stock

Quite the most economical, and also the most interesting, way of increasing one's rose stock is by budding. For this purpose, briars should be obtained in October, or early November; these may be cut out of the hedgerows, taking care to get a good root with them, or they may be obtained for a small sum from any nurseryman. All the shoots, with the exception of two good strong ones should be cut away, and the briars planted. By the following June, it will be time to think of budding, and this may be done up till the end of August. A T-shaped incision, about an inch long, should be made in the shoot, as near to the stock as possible, and the outer bark gently raised with the blunt part of the knife, to make room for the insertion of the bud. The buds themselves should be cut from the lower branches of a rose tree; the little "shield" of wood, cut out, should show a strong red bud, in the angle made by the junction of the main stalk and a leaf-stalk. The inside wood should be gently removed, without injuring the bud, with its tiny root safely in it. This shell should now be slipped gently into the incision prepared for it, and then tied carefully, and not too tightly, round with worsted or bast, to exclude the air, leaving the bud itself uncovered. After a while, when the bud begins to swell, the tie can be loosened, and, after five or six weeks, it may be taken completely away. Presently a little shoot of reddish foliage comes up from the bud, and the new rose is established. It is well to bud both the shoots left on the stock, to insure a good result; and, the earlier the budding is done, the more chance will the new wood have of ripening before the winter.

The great requisite for successful budding is to be neat fingered and quick, as too long exposure to the air is liable to injure both the bud and the stock. After it has been cut, after a little practice, this method will be found quite simple; one's collection of roses is soon increased in this way, while it is possible to exchange buds with others and thus get a wider variety.

Roses may also be grown from cuttings, which should be planted in "nurseries" in the summer or autumn, but should not be allowed to bloom

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the following spring, so that it takes time to obtain a nice plant. At the end of a year, they may be planted out in the permanent bed. A budded rose tree, on the other hand, produces fine blooms the following summer.

## From Flower Garden to Preserve Closet

That our great-grandmothers used flowers in cooking far more than we ever dreamed of doing, is proven by the recipes given in an old cook book written nearly 200 years ago.

To make a conserve of red roses, says the book, "take rosebuds, and sift them thru a sieve to take out the seeds; then weigh them, and to every pound of flowers take two pounds and a half of loaf sugar, beat the flowers pretty fine in a stone mortar; then by degrees put the sugar to them and beat it very well till 'tis well incorporated together; then put it into galipot, and tie it over with paper, and it will keep seven years."

"To pickle nasturtium seeds," goes on this quaint old book, "gather your little knobs quickly after your blossoms are off; put them in cold water and salt for three days, shifting them once a day; then make a pickle (but do not boil it at all) of some white wine vinegar, eschalot, horse-radish, pepper, salt, cloves, and mace whole and nutmeg quartered; then put in your seeds and stop them close; they are to be eaten as capers."

These old cooks used flower sirups in many of their recipes for flavoring. To make this they would pick whatever flowers they wanted for the sirup, weigh them, take an equal weight of sugar, and put them in a crock, first a layer of the flowers, then one of sugar, and so on until the jar was filled. Two or three spoonfuls of distilled water was poured in, a cloth tied over the top, a weight put on, and the jar set into a dish of water and allowed to simmer for four or five hours. It was then strained and bottled.

To candy rose leaves and violets for garnishes, pick only the perfect flowers, boil the sugar and water together until a sirup is formed, drop the flowers into it and stir until the sugar candies about the flowers. Take out and dry on waxed paper.

Many herbs can be gathered from the garden and dried for winter. Sage, mint, thyme, savory, marjoram, sweet bay, and spearmint are some of the most common ones. Pick them in the morning right after the dew has disappeared. Dry in the shade for a day, and finish in the oven. The leaves may be put whole into wide-mouthed bottles, or they may be pulverized.

## Wash Frocks for Summer Wear

This year the designs are so attractive that even the woman whose attempts at home dressmaking have not been numerous will long to purchase some of the really lovely new fabrics and see what she can do. If she tries her hand at making but a simple dress at first, she can find many an aid in the shops in the way of ready-made underbodies, vests, and collars, as well as in the shape of tucked and ruffled materials, which need but little making to be fashioned into a charming frock.

These ruffled or tucked—or both—materials are not new this season, but it would seem that they never have been so pretty before; they may be had in net or in organdie, in many of the light shades, and come in skirt widths; they can either be matched in plain material, for the bodice of ready-made frocks, or the wide material can be cut and made into the bodice, if one prefers. The ruffles are very narrow, of course; the tucks are of varying width.

Very pretty indeed are the underbodies; one that was especially attractive was made of cream-colored net, with a frilly front, made of tucked and lace-ruffled net, and short sleeves.

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## When You Live In Your Trunk

A woman who once lived "on the road and out of her trunk" as she put it, tells some of these things by which she managed her clothes before she matriculated into the wardrobe trunk class. The suggestions may come in handy for the woman who does not care to discard her perfectly good trunk with its conventional trays for the luxury of a traveling wardrobe, and who has to use her trunk as a closet and bureau for a business or vacation trip.

Of course the secret of good packing is to pack tightly so that things cannot roll around, or shift in a hard lump from side to side. This is particularly true for the woman who must select her clothes day by day from her trunk and does not want them muddled. Where nothing but clothes go into a trunk, it is not always easy to pack clothes, for this reason it is well to pack thin dresses or silk or cotton in flat cardboard boxes, stuffing them well with tissue paper, or with newspapers if they are dark. If such boxes are placed on top of the heavier clothes, there will not be too much weight to crush them, and they will take up space and help fill the trunk. Each box should be labeled with the dresses it contains, so that a quick selection can be made without opening them all. Select either a box that will exactly fit the trunk, or else two smaller ones. This will save wedging them in with other clothes.

A trick for keeping wash blouses fresh is to take the piece of soft cardboard which comes home from the laundry in shirts or shirtwaists and fold the blouse around that, stuffing the sleeves with tissue paper just enough to keep them from being pressed flat. To keep the suit coat in shape, one can use a sort of convex breastplate of pasteboard, often sent home from the tailor's or cleaners'. This is shaped something like the suit boxes, by inserting the corners into slits. It is a good thing too, to learn from a tailor the best way to fold a coat, because a great deal of pressing can be saved that way.

For the woman on the road nothing is so discouraging as to have to unpack the whole trunk to find something in the bottom, and to muss up everything in the search for a certain garment. Hence it is a good idea to pack underclothes in envelopes of colored material, providing snap fasteners so the envelope can be opened out perfectly flat. If different colored materials are used for each kind of garment, such as blue for the nightgown, pink for the chemises, and so on, it will be easy to find the particular thing without any trouble. These flat folders take up no room and add greatly to the trunk's order.

This leaves stockings and soft knit underwear for packing in the corners, and where everything else is ship-shape they are easy enough to find. Hats offer a problem, especially where more than one has to be carried. Use the top tray for hats, taking out the board which divides it into compartments. To keep the hats in place you can pin them to cushions attached to the bottom of the tray, but a far better way, because it can be accommodated to any size of hat, is to use tapes and thumb tacks. Cross the tapes over the crown of the hat and use the tacks to hold the tapes securely to the side or bottom of the tray.

Another good way to pack a hat in a small steamer or auto trunk which has no tray for the purpose, is to make a firm foundation of the heavier clothes, lay the hat flat on this and pin the brim securely with several short hat pins. If the crown is stuffed with stockings or soft underwear, the thin garments can be laid on top of the crown as well as around it for protection.

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## Make a Cup at a Time

—one cup or ten, just as you please.  
Suit taste, too. Make each cup mild or strong as desired.

## INSTANT POSTUM

is an ideal table beverage because everything is at your command for quick making.

If you haven't tried this delightful drink of excellent flavor, why not order a tin from the grocer when you next need a table drink?

All Grocers Sell Instant Postum

## Save \$2 per lb. on Knitting Wool

BY BUYING

## WALTERWOOL

All-wool, 4-ply, uniform thickness and easy to knit. Makes warm, durable garments with comfortable "give."  
Oxford Natural Salmon Khaki



## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND HAULAGE COST

Action of British Owners Might Help to Solve Difficulties, but Transport Control Is Needed to Assure Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The sale of the much-discussed Slough Motor Depot by the British Government to a private syndicate for £7,000,000 has served to remind the general public of the progress of motor transport. As rather more than half of this huge sum is said to be for motor vehicles (with spare parts), the syndicate evidently expects to find a good market when the lorries and other vehicles included in their purchase can again be made ready for the road.

The enormous strain imposed by war conditions revealed the inadequacy of our railways and canals to deal with any abnormal demand upon the transport services of the country. During the war period, road motor transport was developed with almost incredible acceleration, both by government and private enterprise, for the carriage of munitions and other war material. How great had been the progress made, and how large a part it would play in the industrial life of the future, was revealed to some extent during the railway strike of last year.

### Fleets of Motor Lorries

For more than a week, fleets of motor lorries, sometimes in almost unbroken procession, plied between the seaports and London, and between London and the provincial towns with foodstuffs and provisions. Even in normal times the scene at such busy centers as Covent Garden Market marks the increasing part played by the motor in the problem of feeding London and its vast suburban population. In place of the picturesque wagon and its team of horses that had plodded through the night with their comparatively small load of vegetables or fruit, huge Leyland and Thornycroft lorries bring their freight from garden to market in a couple of hours.

In view of this rapid and still expanding development of motor transport, it is of interest to examine the cost of haulage by petrol and steam vehicles. The following figures are based on numerous returns over a considerable period, and are revised to cover the present prices of fuel and labor. In the case of petrol lorries, they are calculated on a tire life of 10,000 miles and a vehicle life of 125,000 miles. The figures cover average normal conditions in Britain, and would need to be modified for districts where exceptional conditions prevail, e.g., where unusual hills or difficult road surfaces abound.

### Cost of Haulage

Both running costs and standing charges are included in the working costs named, the former covering oil and fuel, tires, maintenance and depreciation, and the latter, wages, rents, and rates, insurance and interest. As the standing charges are much the same whatever the mileage covered by the vehicle, figures are quoted for both 300 and 500 miles per week. A simple calculation will give the costs for other distances.

300 MILES A WEEK			
	3 tons	5 tons	
Running costs	10.88	16.11	pence
Standing charges	4.92	5.10	a mile
Total	15.80	21.21	
Or a ton-mile (full load)	5.26	4.24	

Taking now a 500-miles-per-week basis the figures, of course, show a reduction on the working costs per mile:

500 MILES A WEEK			
	3 tons	5 tons	
Running costs	10.86	16.11	pence
Standing charges	2.95	3.06	a mile
Total	13.81	19.17	
Or a ton-mile (full load)	4.60	3.83	

It is interesting to compare the above figures with a table of minimum charge for haulage issued recently, by a certain traders' association. The figures are based upon a 10-hour-day, and a 5½-day week:

CHARGES FOR HAULAGE			
	3 tons	5 tons	
A mile	2a.6d.	2s.	pence
A day	£4.10s.0d.	£6.0s.	
A week	£24.15s.0d.	£33.0s.	

In making a comparison between the working costs and charges for haulage



ASK YOUR GAS CO. "RUTZ" TOUCH A BUTTON  
LIGHTS ON OR ALL BURNERS  
WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON  
MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO.  
8017 Clyburn St. Milwaukee, Wis.

**KOOSCH'S**  
EXCLUSIVE  
Milners  
2201-2203 VALLEY ST.  
CORNER 22nd STREET  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"Say it with flowers"  
**E. WELKE CO.**  
"The House of Roses"  
188 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## HOW LONDON LABOR SPENT ITS MAY DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—May Day in London, even London at its loveliest, the parks a mass of tender green and flowers, a blue sky with scudding clouds, the sun inclined to be sulky but forgetting every now and again, and smiling benignly and on a long procession of various types of con-

many of whom Hyde Park spent "West." The Real Meet The Thames embankment, for the stretch of a mile from Blackfriars Bridge to Charing Cross, was really the scene of the May Day meet, for it was there, between the hours of 1 and 2, that six processions, from different divisions of London, congregated to form the great trail which wound its way from Trafalgar Square, past St. James' Palace and Piccadilly into the Park. The embankment was very gay. In-

to bring to them in the day's outing of a few years ago. Following the children were the representatives of numerous trade unions, including manual workers, clerical workers, and shop assistants. An Irish contingent also joined the ranks. In the procession were a continual stream of banners, of the most varied designs, some large and no doubt costly, and some small; some well worn and others fairly new. Many women walked with the men, others being driven in wagnettes. Another section, which was devoted to two or three of the large

thusiasm the success of the Russian Soviet Government" and pledged the assembly to use its efforts to force the British and other governments to conclude peace with Russia on the basis of no annexation, no indemnities, and no interference in Russian internal affairs. The spectators of the procession, who seemed to be mostly supporters of the Labor movement, were not in sufficient numbers to line the route all the way, though in some spots they stood several deep. They were most undemonstrative except when they applauded the pipers or showed their



May Day was Labor's day in London, with the silken banners of the old guilds and trades unions

veyances, for Labor went "a-Maying" on the greens of Hyde Park. The broad stretches of grass dotted with masses of people, silken banners and decorated drays adorned the intersecting walks. The sun finally shone kindly and fresh breezes blew until the close of the afternoon, when the appointed time arrived for the sounding of a bugle call which signaled the close of that part of the proceedings. Later in the evening came the great mass meeting in the Albert Hall.

The gathering in Hyde Park, and the oratory from a dozen different platforms was not the main feature of the afternoon's festival. The chief event was the great procession—a gathering of the clans of Labor, such as has never been witnessed in England before on the first of May.

London, as a whole, is not very interested in processions—and truly an attraction must be very strong to hold back the city workers on a sunny Saturday afternoon in May, or to tempt dwellers in the pleasant suburbs to make excursions into town. It was evident that the vast majority had streamed away home as usual when the morning's work was done, and left the incoming ways to stanch supporters of the Labor movement, to

interested Labor enthusiasts gathered in groups and chatted in happy, peaceful holiday spirit with their comrades who carried the banners, supplied the music, or drove the drays which carried merry groups of children in plain or fancy dress. The majority present wore paper flags or flowers of red, or blue and white—the latter being the Liberal Party colors.

At 10 minutes past 2 the procession moved off from the embankment through Trafalgar Square, and it represented, undoubtedly, the biggest May Day demonstration that organized Labor has ever achieved in England. In spite of the rapid steps that the organization has taken in recent years, it has evidently not entirely left behind the memory of the real May Day, usually considered as belonging to the children.

### The Socialists' Sunday School

Following a contingent of former service men at the head of the procession, a leading section was composed almost entirely of wagon loads of little boys and girls under the banners of the Socialists' Sunday School Union. It is to be hoped they enjoyed their ride through the West End, as much as they revealed in the parks and green fields which May Day used

London cooperative societies, was the most decorative and entertaining of the entire procession, and this was owing to the fact that the societies had seized the splendid opportunity for advertisement. Gay tableaux and well displayed goods representing the principal departments of the stores were mounted on wagons brilliant with flowers and bunting.

### Terms of Resolution

The terms of the framed resolution proposed at each of the 12 platforms included the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and the proclaiming of the right of the Irish people to choose their own form of government; the demand for a drastic handling of high prices and control over food and other common necessities of life; and the denunciation of the proposal to impose income tax "on the savings secured by industrial cooperative societies."

The resolution also "hailed with en-

appreciation of a particularly attractive tableau. Those marching in the procession sang at times when the bands were silent, and the children in the drays and wagons had evidently been trained to sing in chorus; but taken as a whole, the demonstration was a very quiet one.

Kensington Gardens came as a relief after the Park. True, here also were crowds, but of a different type. Nurses, bonnie children, . . . here was no tension; the spirit of spring was abroad here all right. There were birds singing, and the scent of lilac in the air.

In the streets leading citywards were crowds again—grave crowds, not very much interested even in the much-advertised procession—inclined to be ironic—little merriment or laughter. In the city was peace indeed; the bells of St. Paul rang out a peal. St. Dunstan's answered, a butterfly flew overhead, and the modern May Day seemed a dream indeed.

## PRODUCTION OF OIL FROM SHALE URGED

President of Colorado School of Mines Says Pronounced Advance of Crude Product Makes Working of Shale Profitable

NEW YORK, New York.—"In Colorado and Utah there are 5500 square miles of oil shale, which, with a yield of one barrel of oil to one ton of shale, will produce a practically unlimited supply of oil," says Victor Alderson, president of the Colorado School of Mines, in urging that the time has come when production of crude oil from wells must be supplemented by production from oil shale.

Position of the shale industry has been essentially changed in the last few years because of pronounced advance in crude oil. At present prices of crude oil, it is possible for oil from shale to compete profitably with oil from wells. This was not the case a few years ago, when oil in mid-continent sold for as low as 40 cents a barrel, against present price of \$3.50.

"Crude oil can be produced from shale under present costs at \$1.85 a barrel in Colorado and Utah," says Dr. Alderson. "Crude oil in Wyoming, the nearest big field to Colorado and Utah shale supplies, is selling at \$2.75 a barrel. Pennsylvania grade oil is quoted at \$6.10.

"Production of petroleum from wells in this country to date has been obtained from 4109 square miles with estimated yield of 2,280,000 barrels to the square mile. One ten-foot seam of shale, yielding one barrel to the ton, will give 15,488,000 barrels of oil, or seven times the square mile output from wells. The 5500 square miles of oil shales in Colorado and Utah will produce 225,000,000,000 barrels."

Dr. Alderson says that several oil fields in this country have passed their peak and are steadily declining in output. Fields in Wyoming, however, are still capable of greatly increased production, and the same is true of fields in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Scottish shale oil industry has been profitable over a long period and its record should be improved by the shale industry in this country, especially in Colorado and Utah, because of greater richness of shale strata and their more easily workable surface location.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WRITE HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—The study and record of Maine history from its sources by the school children of the State, is a project recently undertaken by Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools. "The source in history is first hand evidence," says Mr. Thomas. "It is our intention, and many of the schools are now undertaking it, to make a study of local conditions, the first settlement, any old landmarks of those early settlements or early activities now extant, old trails leading through the town, old colonial houses, antique furniture, old documents or newspapers contemporaneous with events, etc."

"The student is to make the investigation and write his narrative the same as a historian would do. It is our purpose eventually to collect the best narratives from the different schools of the state. Besides the points mentioned the students will determine if there are family names handed down from the early days of the town, also, if any men and women have achieved distinction or more than local reputation."

## O-Cedar Mop Polish

Puts an end to the hard tiresome work of cleaning and dusting and polishing floors.

It cleans-dusts and polishes all at one (the same) time and saves time, work and money.

O-Cedar Polish Mops are sold by all dealers with a positive guarantee --- your complete satisfaction or your money refunded.

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 sizes.

"Cleans As It Polishes"

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**Alladdin**  
Dye Soap

The easy, quick, safe and economical way to transform faded or colorless things to new color beauties.

15 Colors

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Channell Chemical Co.  
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**Ye old-fashioned chocolate Creams**  
Genuine old fashioned cream centers, heavily coated with Huylers' delicious bitter-sweet chocolate

**Huylers'**  
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If there is not a Huylers Agency in your city, we will ship direct and pay express charges on orders of 5 lbs. or more.

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GELATINE  
The Cox Gelatine Co.  
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When a Sauce Won't Thicken—  
—or you've forgotten to order something special for salad  
—or you've not enough sugar for a fancy dessert  
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Then you'll find Cox's Gelatine a true "Friend in Need."  
Send for our Manual of Gelatine Cooking. It contains recipes for using Cox's Gelatine in many interesting ways.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RESOLUTE WINS  
IN FIRST TRIAL

Crosses the Finish Line Nearly  
Four and One-Half Minutes  
in Advance of the Rival Yacht  
Vanitie

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The sloop Resolute, candidate for the honor of defending the America Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, won the first of the trial races here yesterday. The Resolute was nearly half a mile ahead of the Vanitie at the finish. The Resolute's elapsed sailing time was 3h. 23m. 6s. The Resolute crossed the finish line at 2:20:44 o'clock. The Vanitie crossed at 2:25:06.

The Resolute led the Vanitie over the starting line by a few seconds and increased her gain as the race progressed. The yachts started on the port tack on the first 10-mile leg of the triangular course, beating to windward toward Point Judith. The second leg was a straightaway run.

As she crossed the starting line the Resolute's crew broke out a baby top-sail. The Vanitie had a small head-sail and lost several seconds at the gateway because several of the crew were on the bowsprit. Immediately after crossing the starting line the Vanitie's jib top-sail was taken in.

On the first leg of the course the Resolute rapidly outdistanced the Vanitie. The crew of the former were working in perfect unison and the big yacht was sailing well over on her beam, carrying a huge spread of canvas. On the second leg of the triangle the Resolute running before the wind with spinners set maintained her lead. The last leg was a close reach in which the sailing qualities of both boats and the skill of their crews were shown to good advantage.

The regatta committee, which will choose the cup defender, followed the race from the tenders Montauk and Xarifa. The second race of the elimination trials will be sailed today if weather conditions are favorable.

COMMISSION HEAD  
IS YET UNNAMED

Presidents of Major Baseball Organizations Fail to Appoint a  
Successor to A. C. Herrmann

NEW YORK, New York—J. A. Heydler, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, and B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, failed at a conference here yesterday to agree on a choice for chairman of the National Commission. It was said unofficially that selection of a successor to A. C. Herrmann may not be made for several months.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the playing rules and the heavy hitting which has developed this season in both major leagues. The umpires report that they are having difficulty with the rule regarding home-run hits which disappear over fences or in the stands, it being extremely difficult at times to decide whether the ball is in fair or foul territory at the moment of disappearance. It is proposed to obtain the opinion of umpires and players as to the feasibility of changes in the present wording of the rule.

It was stated that the heavy hitting so prominent this season probably could be attributed to a combination of circumstances, not the least of which is the better construction of the baseball. A better grade of material and winding in the spheres is said to have followed the cessation of war and the releasing of wool, rubber and other materials used in the balls used by both leagues.

## START ON 500 MILE RUN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Joseph Cerutti of Boston and A. Fossati of Taunton, Massachusetts, started from this city on the first lap of their attempted run of 500 miles from Boston to New York and return. Framingham, Massachusetts, is their first stop-over. The runners carried a letter from Mayor Peters of this city to Mayor Hylan of New York. They expect to cover the distance in 90 hours' actual running time.

## YALE ELECTS H. S. REED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—H. S. Reed '21 of Reading, Pennsylvania, has been elected captain of the Yale University track team for next year. He is a half-miler and captain of this year's cross-country team. W. B. Marshall of South Dennis, Massachusetts, has been elected track manager.

## IOWA STATE ELECTS BIRCH

AMES, Iowa—A. L. Birch '21 has been elected captain of the Iowa State College wrestling team for 1920-21. Birch won his first letter as sophomore in the 155-pound class. This year he wrestled in the 175-pound class.

## HARVARD ELECTS DE TURENNE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—L. A. De Turenne '21 of Seattle, Washington, has been elected captain of next year's varsity tennis team. He has easily been the leading Crimson player of the present season, having been defeated in only one match.

## BREAK DARTMOUTH RECORDS

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Starting from Littleton, New Hampshire, at

midnight and hiking down the chain of Outing Club cabins, arriving in Hanover at 11:48 the next night, L. S. Adams '20, president of the Outing Club, and W. P. Fowler '21 broke old Dartmouth records for walking. The total distance covered is estimated to be 83 miles, while the previous record, held by F. Daniels '22, was 69 miles. Daniels took 17½ hours to make his trip, and Adams and Fowler covered their distance in 16 hours, making only three half-hour stops at the cabins during the entire expedition. The men were accompanied by an automobile which met them from time to time when they traveled on the road.

BROOKLYN NEARER  
FIRST POSITION

Takes Its Game at Philadelphia  
While the Leading Reds  
Are Forced to Postpone Play

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	25	16	.610
Brooklyn	23	18	.563
Chicago	24	18	.571
Pittsburgh	19	19	.500
St. Louis	19	22	.463
Boston	18	21	.462
New York	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	15	27	.357

RESULTS THURSDAY  
New York 6, Boston 0 (first game).  
New York 9, Boston 5 (second game).  
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 0.  
Pittsburgh vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston (two games).  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.  
Cincinnati at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brooklyn came within .007 points of the lead in the National League yesterday when it defeated Philadelphia by a shut-out score, the Cincinnati Reds having no contest owing to weather conditions. Possession of first place therefore, will depend on today's results.

The New Yorkers doubly avenged their defeat of Wednesday by taking two easy victories at Braves Field, and G. T. Stallings' club is forced into sixth place—a single point below the St. Louis Cardinals.

## GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York made 28 hits for a total of 41 bases in its double-header here yesterday, shutting out the locals in the first game and winning the second, 9 to 5. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
	Innings	1	2
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2	6	15
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7

SECOND GAME			
	Innings	1	2
New York	3 1 0 0 2 0 0 3	9	12
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	1	11

Batteries—Barnes and Smith; McQuillan and O'Neill. Umpires—Harrison and Rigler.

BROOKLYN WINS SHUTOUT  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The Brooklyn team shut out the locals yesterday, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7

Batteries—Pfeffer and Miller; Galloway, Betts and Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

STANFORD HAS  
FINE SWIMMERS

G. F. Drake One of the Fastest Sprinters on the Pacific Coast This Past Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PALO ALTO, California—During the past season the Leland Stanford Junior University swimmers have established a reputation of no little importance over the Pacific coast. Besides defeating the University of California swimming team the Cardinal aquatic stars showed up in excellent form against several of the strongest athletic clubs of the west.

G. F. Drake Jr. '22 proved himself to be one of the fastest sprinters on the coast by defeating former record-holders in meets between the Los Angeles Athletic Club, San Diego Rowing Club, and Stanford. In the swimming meet between California and Stanford, the latter winning by a score of 56 to 22, Drake recorded two new intercollegiate records for the coast. He made the 50-yard dash in 26 1-5s, and the 100-yard dash in 61 3-5s. Two other records were broken in this meet. G. M. Nauman of California set a new time of 1m. 22s. in the breast-stroke, while the Stanford relay team of four men set a new time of 1m. 7 3-5s.

C. E. Pinkerton '22 was entered by Stanford in the national springboard diving championship of the Athletic Association Union, and was the winner of fourth place. The Cardinal diver was edged out of first place by only a few points, and was so unfortunate as to slip in one of his dives, losing him enough points to take first honors. Pinkerton is the present holder of the Pacific coast junior diving championship.

In an unofficially timed match between the Stanford and the Illinois Athletic Club relay teams, the Cardinal quartet was beaten by only a few strokes, due to the final sprint of Norman Ross, who is the holder of most of the swimming titles of the world. Ross is a former Stanford swimmer and is now training on the campus for the Olympic games. He is expected to enter the 100, 400, and 1400-meter races, as well as the 100-meter back stroke at Antwerp, Belgium.

NEW YORK GAINS  
ON THE LEADERS

Highlanders Take Full-Game Advantage From Thursday's Play—White Sox Near Third

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	27	13	.675
New York	26	16	.619
Boston	22	17	.564
Chicago	22	18	.550
Washington	21	20	.512
St. Louis	14	24	.368
Philadelphia	15	26	.356
Detroit	13	26	.333

RESULTS THURSDAY  
Washington 2, Boston 1.  
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.  
Detroit 6, Cleveland 3.  
Chicago 6, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Washington.  
Philadelphia at New York.  
St. Louis at Chicago.  
Detroit at Cleveland.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York club yesterday made a gain of one full game in its rush toward the American League leadership. At home the Highlanders continued winning, defeating the Philadelphia Athletics to the tune of 5 to 4, while the Cleveland pacemakers met defeat again at the hands of Detroit. A margin of two games as a result now separates the first and second-place clubs.

Boston's failure to take the game at Washington yesterday brought its number of defeats up to eight in nine games played, the Red Sox having hit the downward grade just at the end of the western invasion. As matters stand now Boston has an advantage of only one-half game on Chicago for third-place honors.

## WASHINGTON DEFEATS BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After Boston maintained a one-run lead for seven innings yesterday, the local team scored twice and captured the game. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	9	1
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6

Batteries—Johnson and Pincin; Charney, Russell and Walters. Umpires—Owen and Chish.

## NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS WIN

NEW YORK, New York—The Philadelphia Americans met defeat at the Polo Grounds yesterday, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	5	1
Philadelphia	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	4	6

Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Moore, Hasty, Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## DETROIT BEATS CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Detroit held its lead over the local team yesterday and won, 6 to 3. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Detroit	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 6	12	0
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	3	6

Batteries—Leonard and Woodall; Boehling, Uhl, Niehaus and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen.

## CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Chicago White Sox won the game here yesterday, 6 to 4. The score:

Innings			
	1	2	3
Chicago	0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0	6	11
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	4	8

Batteries—Wilkinson and Schalk; Burwell, Davis and Billings. Umpires—Morality and Connolly.

MISSOURI VALLEY IS  
GIVEN A NEW TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
AMES, Iowa—A large gold loving cup, to be presented annually to the winner of the 100-yard dash in the Missouri Valley Conference track and field meet, has been donated to the Conference by Shannon Douglas, Guy Reed, and J. C. Grover, former star Missouri Valley track men.

The cup will be in the possession of the college which wins the dash for a year. If the same college wins four successive years it will become its permanent possession.

The name of J. V. Scholz '20 of Missouri will be the first inscribed on the cup as a result of his victory in the 100-yard dash in the Conference meet here recently.

## CAREY TO TRY FOR OLYMPICS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Lieut. Com. L. C. Carey, the greatest sprinter the United States Naval Academy has ever had and one of the great track men in collegiate traditions, has been ordered here to train for the naval team at the Olympics at Antwerp, Belgium. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911, and his performances of 9 4-5s, for the 100 yards and 21 3-5s, for the 220 yards still stand as records for the institution and are well up with the best intercollegiate figures.

## ROYALL IS ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—W. A. Royall of Goldsboro, North Carolina, has been elected captain of the 1921 University of North Carolina track team. Royall is a member of the junior class at the university and has been conspicuous for his good work on the track team for the past two years.

## NEW ORLEANS GETS TRYOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—New Orleans will be the scene of one of the four sectional tryout track and field meets to be staged by the American Olympic Game Committee before making the selections of men to go to the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, this summer. F. W. Rubien, national

secretary of the committee, has advised L. di Benedette, secretary of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union, that the Olympic Committee had awarded the southern tryout meet to this city. The date recommended by the committee is June 26. Tryout meets will be held in New York, Chicago, and Pasadena, California, in addition to the one here.

OREGON LEADS  
THE NORTHWEST

University Baseball Nine Captures Championship of That Conference and Ties for Third in the Pacific Coast Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
EUGENE, Oregon—William Reinhardt '21 has been chosen captain of baseball at the University of Oregon for next year. He played left field this season. The Oregon varsity nine has just finished the season as the champions of the Northwest Conference and tied with Leland Stanford Junior University for third place in the Pacific Coast Conference with a percentage of .500.

In the Northwest Conference, Oregon played against Oregon Agricultural College, State College of Washington, University of Idaho, and Whitman College. In the Pacific Coast Conference, Oregon won seven and lost seven games, and Stanford won five and lost five. The institutions which Oregon met in the Pacific Coast Conference were the University of California, Stanford, Oregon Agricultural College, and Washington State College.

J. A. Berg '20 struck out more opposing batters than any other Oregon man and was one of the most effective pitchers in the Conference in general defensive work. He won five out of the seven games which he started and worked effectively as relief pitcher throughout the season. In the last week of the season he pitched three games in four days, winning two and losing to the Oregon Agricultural men by a 3-to-2 score in the last game of the series after winning 4 to 0 the day before. F. B. Jacobberger '21 won four out of the five games which he started. Jacob Jacobson '21 struck out 29 men in the six games in which he worked.

Batting honors for the season were won by Capt. Herman Lind '20, first baseman, whose season's average was .423. Clifford Manerud '20, shortstop, was second with .381. C. M. Knudsen '21 was third with .362. Captain Lind leads in home run hits with five to his credit.

SEMI-FINALS GO  
IN STRAIGHT SETS

Miss Thayer and Miss Townsend  
to Compete for the Championship, Each Winning Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Miss Molly Thayer of the Cricket Club and Miss Ann Townsend of Merion will meet for the women's tennis championship of Pennsylvania and the Eastern States. Both won their semi-final matches at Merion yesterday in straight sets. Miss Thayer beating Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Philadelphia Country Club 6-1, 6-1, and Miss Townsend defeating Miss Mary Law of Merion 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. G. A. Harvey and Mrs. M. B. Huff, paired in doubles, won their way to the finals by defeating Miss Margaret Dallett and Miss Juliana Baker of the Cynwyd Club, 6-0, 6-1. The summary:

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round  
Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Country Club, 6-1, 6-1.  
Miss Ann B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Miss Mary Law, Merion, 6-2, 6-2.  
DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round  
Mrs. G. A. Harvey, Country Club, and Mrs. M. B. Huff, Cricket Club, defeated Miss M. Dallett, Merion, and Miss J. S. Baker, Cynwyd, 6-0, 6-1.

## KANSAS ELECTS BRADLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LAWRENCE, Kansas—E. L. Bradley '22, winner of the pentathlon at the University of Penn relay games, was Wednesday elected captain of the University of Kansas track team for next year.

## WILLIAMS ELECTS CROFTS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—The Williams College track team has elected J. W. Crofts '21, of Mt. Vernon, New York, captain for next year. He finished third in the two-mile at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet.

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OXFORD LOOKS  
FOR FINE SIDE

Despite the Loss of Three Stars  
From Last Year the Cricket  
Outlook at That University  
Is Now Very Bright

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Even though they have lost the services of three such noted players as Miles Howell, Donald Knight and Frank Naumann, the Oxford University Cricket Club should be quite a useful side this season. The team will naturally contain a leavening of new talent; but the newcomers are far above the average, and contain three players who while still at school distinguished themselves in county cricket. The new captain is F. W. Gilligan, Dulwich and Worcester, a pre-war cricketer who keeps wicket, and as a batsman is noted for his skill in stopping "rots." Gilligan will have the services of five old Blues, viz., F. A. Waldo, Uppingham and Hertford, the secretary, H. P. Ward, Shrewsbury and St. John's, J. F. Bell, Repton and Balliol, V. R. Price, Bishop's Stortford and Masdalen, and R. L. Holdsworth, Repton and Masdalen. Thus, if all these choices keep their places, there will be only five vacancies to fill.

Those could be filled very easily from "paper" form. For instance, such players as F. T. Stevens, L. P. Hedges, G. S. Butler, D. R. Jardine, and R. C. Robertson, Glasgow, could at once be chosen if only last year's form had to be taken into account. Unfortunately, for perfection of this theory, the eliminating trials have to be played, and these have a habit of proving destructive of reputations built up in school cricket. Still, it would be extremely strange if among so many young players, some half-a-dozen did not prove their worth in a trial. Of the six Blues, five are quite capable of running up scores, while one, Price, is on his day a capable bowler. It will thus be bowlers who will be the captain's first need. From the play in the senior's match there were one or two wicket takers who look like being heard of again. For instance, there were D. G. Francis, Oriel, J. S. Wright, Worcester, J. D. Firth, Christchurch, and G. A. Keay Bransome. The two former are left-handers. Of the four, Francis, if he does not try to bowl too fast, might easily get a lot of wickets on a pitch which affords him the least assistance. He has the easy action of a natural bowler. Firth is medium pace who if he could only recover his place would easily walk into the eleven. Keay's strength lies in his steadiness; but it will probably be found that he is rather innocuous when the hard wickets come along.

Turning to the freshman bowlers there are four of whom great things are expected, viz.: J. T. S. Stevens, University College School, W. A. R. Collins, Harrow, R. C. Robertson, Glasgow, Charterhouse, and G. S. Butler, Marlborough, while amongst the seniors, J. D. Firth, Christchurch, and W. C. de Walsh, Rhodesia. If among these six Mr. Gilligan can find two upon whom he can rely to get wickets, he will be more than satisfied. It is necessary, however, to take a bowler not on the reputation he has built up at school, but rather on what he can do the first day.

While in the early part of the seniors match conditions were not exactly in the bowlers' favor, they were certainly more to the liking of those whose duty it is to get men out than of the batsmen. Yet on such evidence as was forthcoming it is not likely that Oxford have any bowler who will be an outstanding figure. Stevens and Betington are the most striking while there are possibilities about the old Oundle boy, W. F. Sundius-Smith. The latter is a left-hander with a left-hander's inevitable swing and he comes very quickly from the pitch. Stevens bowls a greater variety of balls than the others. He uses a slow ball which he disguises very cleverly. Betington may be heard of later after a wet pitch has had the sun upon it. He has a big leg break and can bowl a "googlie."

Turning from bowling to the batting, there is an almost equal plethora of talent, even outside the list of "Blues." Among seniors, V. H. Nester, the South African Rugby Blue, D. S. O'Shea, an old Rugbeian, and J. C. McFeeran, an ex-captain of Shrewsbury, have already run into form. Nester is a batsman who hits them hard and often. As he is also a first-rate wicket-keeper, his prospects of appearing at Lords

must be considered bright. Most of the freshmen with reputations, on the other hand, failed, with the exception of M. R. Jardine, who performed the unique, if not unprecedented feat, of carrying his bat through an innings in a freshman's match. His 60 not out was the personification of steadiness and his only mistake was a hard chance in the slips when he had made one. Neither Stevens, Hedge, Butler nor Blackmore stayed long enough to show a glimpse of their school form. But Hedge fielded quite brilliantly at cover-point, being always on his toes anticipating, and picking up and returning as quickly as George Hirst, Brown, Hobbs or Jessop at their best.

ASTON VILLA HAS  
BROKEN RECORD

Has Won the English Association Football Cup Six Times  
—Huddersfield Is Runner-up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Another season of professional association football has come and gone and the resting place of the English Cup, the chief trophy of the football world, until next spring, is to be the home of the Aston Villa club at Birmingham. The Midlands team, by winning the most prominent position among English clubs this season, has set up a new record, for this victory over Huddersfield by 1 goal to 0 was its sixth during the course of the competition. No other club has won the cup more than five times, but that the Villa was likely to be the first to pass that number was apparent several months ago when it made a fine recovery after a very bad start in the league program. Its record in this season's cup contests has been excellent and it claims to its credit the elimination of two clubs very much favored as ultimate winners, Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspurs, the latter the champions of the second division. Other clubs Villa has beaten are Queens' Park Rangers, in the first round, Manchester United in the second round, and Sunderland in the third round. Tottenham was encountered in the fourth and Chelsea in the semi-finals. The victory over Huddersfield completed the sequence of victories, only one of which, that over Chelsea, was obtained by more than a margin of a single goal, such are the uncertainties of cup-tie football.

Huddersfield's path to the final has been somewhat less strenuous. Starting with a smashing victory over Brentford, in the first round, the club went to Newcastle and beat the United by a single goal in the second stage. The third round was a home fixture against Plymouth Argyle and was settled in favor of the Yorkshire side by 3 to 1. In the fourth round Liverpool was beaten by the odd goal in three and Bristol City made its exit from the competition as the result of Huddersfield's superiority in the semi-final by 3 to 1. While Aston Villa had obviously more big obstacles to surmount than its opponents in the final it cannot be said that the Yorkshiremen have not done extraordinarily well this season for they have not only reached the final tie, but have obtained promotion to the first division of the league and have apparently passed out of the period when it seemed likely they would have to remove their headquarters to Leeds for want of support.

The most striking feature about the final was the smallness of the gate. This year of course a departure from precedent took place when the Chelsea club's ground at Stamford Bridge was fixed upon instead of the customary inclosure at the Crystal Palace. Not more than 50,000 spectators witnessed this year's final, a fact which is very striking in view of the huge number, exceeding 100,000, which used to attend the pre-war events. Certainly the ground at Chelsea is smaller and the charges for admission were increased, while the cost of traveling up from the provinces for the final is not by any means so small as it used to be, but nevertheless the officials were surprised at the comparatively small attendance. Those who did attend, and there were plenty who had made the long journey

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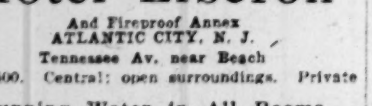
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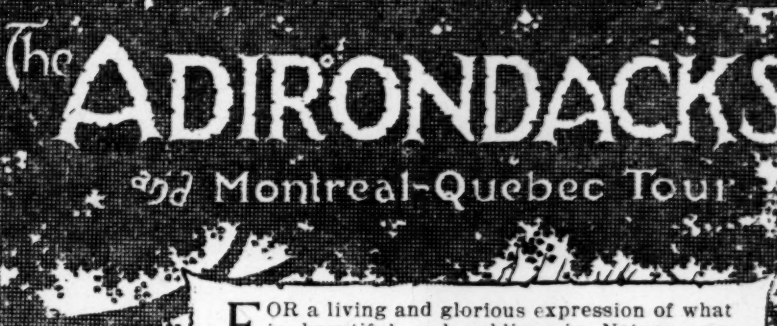
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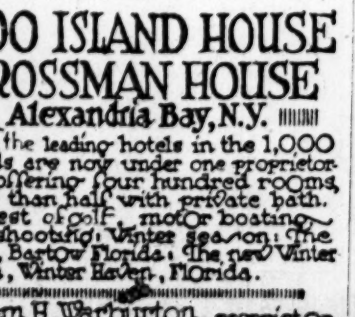
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## MEXICAN REGIME MAY PREVENT WAR

Interventionist Interests Seem to Be Satisfied With the De Facto Government, Which May Not Please the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Mexico Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Mexican revolution, which has now culminated in the erection of the de facto government of which Adolfo de la Huerta is the head, may have the effect of preventing war between the United States and Mexico. It is doubtful, however, whether the solution of the Mexican situation now reached will prove satisfactory to the great masses of unpropertied Mexicans, through whose aid the regime of Porfirio Diaz was overturned and Venustiano Carranza, after years of revolution, eventually came to the presidency. Should the de facto government fail to satisfy interventionist interests, there may be a new revolution, or an attempt to bring about intervention.

The hand of interventionist interests has appeared in the background throughout the recent troubles, and the present government in Mexico—for the present apparently a military dictatorship, made possible by the present entente between Gen. Alvaro Obregon and Gen. Pablo Gonzalez—represents, in short, a coalition of certain foreign investors in Mexico, who have confidence in General Obregon, and of Mexican properties interests, of which General Gonzalez is the mouthpiece.

A prominent United States citizen on March 7 publicly intimated that a revolution would start in the State of Sonora within a short time thereafter; this man has been identified with interventionist interests. Six weeks ago, however, President Carranza had no expectation whatsoever of a revolution, it developed from reliable information brought to this city on Saturday, though he was somewhat apprehensive over the elections.

Foreign Interest in Sonora

It was no coincidence that the revolution originated in Sonora, a state of great mineral resources and with large foreign investments. Nor was it an accident that certain so-called "generals" who had long presented obstacles to the pacification of the country by Mr. Carranza—and one of whom is known to have been subsidized by foreign interests—promptly flocked to the "revolutionary" banner.

An important factor in the revolution has been the attitude of certain labor leaders among the Mexican people. It has been contended that Mr. Carranza treated labor harshly and used the military to break strikes. In all probability that is correct, but it appears that Mr. Carranza feared that if the strikes were allowed to continue an energetic campaign would be carried on for United States intervention and that war might result. Of two evils he chose the lesser.

There was a certain disgruntled element in Mexican labor, though for the most part the labor leaders recognized the difficulties of Mr. Carranza's position and suspected that no better treatment would be accorded labor by any other Mexican executive.

Aim of "Civilians" Movement

Mr. Carranza's apprehension concerning the elections was clearly enough due to his belief that a military candidacy would, if successful, lead to a military dictatorship. His "civilian" movement was designed to counteract that danger. He had also sought to break up the dangerous Mexican system whereby generals are paid large sums to be distributed among their troops—a system which makes the troops personal followers of the generals. To end that he had sought to reduce military commands, and had entrusted the most important commands, so far as was possible, to men whom he could trust.

The outbreak of the revolution in Sonora, a state of large foreign interests, was followed closely by similar, though less important, disturbances which also, singularly enough, generally came where foreign interests were large. The Tampico oil district was one of the first to develop activity, but Gen. Francisco Murguía promptly defeated and dispersed the force of Manuel Pelaez.

The Mexican military system, however, lent itself to the revolt; press dispatches asserted that whole units were being bribed, through gifts of boots to the soldiers and presumably considerable sums to the generals, to rebel. Moreover, the anti-labor activities of Mr. Carranza; his alleged plot against General Obregon, who was personally popular in the army, and generous financial support from interests which have carefully remained in the background, all added strength. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Carranza was practically unable to get arms and munitions, though large quantities were constantly smuggled over the United States border to the revolutionists. Yaquis are said to have engaged largely in this traffic.

Defection of General Gonzales

Nevertheless, Mr. Carranza would have won, through his control of the best-disciplined troops of the army, but for the defection of General Gonzales. The entire revolution appears to have been military from first to last; the Mexican people as a whole seem to have had little part in it, or, in view of the general desire for peace from war and revolution, to have desired to participate. General Gonzales represents the large business interests, the wealthy people of the country. He would hardly have made common cause with General Obregon un-

less there was a common interest somewhere.

Mr. Carranza's position, in fact, was nearly as difficult as that of the Ebert government in Germany. It was impossible for him to carry out the revolutionary ideas of the masses that had supported him, and before him Francisco Madero, without treading on the interests of the conservatives.

Interventionists Pleased

The revolutionary manifestations, even if they had been unsuccessful, would have been advantageous to the interventionist clique. They could have been dragged out, in order to furnish a constant stimulus for interventionist propaganda, even had Mr. Carranza overcome them. There seems to be little doubt, however, that the de facto government is, for the present at least, quite acceptable to the interventionists, and the pronouncements of General Gonzalez and Obregon have been certainly assuring enough. The latter has promised to amend the Constitution of 1917 and the taxation system, and the former has initiated what practically amounts to a military dictatorship. A camouflaged military rule is likely to continue.

It is also, perhaps, significant that the interventionist press was at least mildly sympathetic with General Obregon from the first. It is now announced that a principal propaganda agency for intervention will cease its activities for the time being.

Among persons in a position to understand the Mexican situation there is a feeling that the investment interests there will now have all the privileges they enjoyed in the days of Porfirio Diaz, and that Mexican securities will henceforth be highly profitable. The situation may not satisfy a number of Mexicans, but the elimination of Mr. Carranza—for which General Obregon probably was not responsible, though it was undoubtedly designed by certain interests that have promoted the revolution—deprives the people of any leader who could with any assurance of success challenge a government backed up by the army.

## REFORESTATION IN MAINE ADVOCATED

State Said to Have Wonderful Opportunity to Continue Its Greatness in Lumber Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Maine Office

TOGUS, Maine.—"Europe has taught us the lesson of reforestation and we should take advantage of it," says Ralph W. Emerson, who has made a study of the forest situation in this State. "Maine has a wonderful opportunity to continue its greatness in the lumber and pulp industries. Thousands of acres are stripped each year of their forest wealth and left to nature and luck as to what will happen in the future. Right here, in these vast areas of waste land, Maine can find her opportunity. It is here where her future industrial existence can be made secure. The logged-off areas represent so much latent energy of our State and represent unknown wealth for the future."

"I believe the government experiments in reforestation have proved that the best of results can be obtained by proper encouragement of private work of this kind. And it is here the State of Maine can do much. Very little of the land is farm land and it is mostly poorly watered, rocky and steep. It is, also, inaccessible to transportation. For this reason, the owners permit it to be sold for taxes and the State gets it."

"Maine can well afford to encourage the reforestation of this logged-off land by remitting the taxes on it during such time as the forests are being reforested. Reforestation is expensive and capital is tied up for a long time. To save this most important natural resource, Maine can well afford to encourage it. Not only encourage it by remitting the taxes but by supplying seed or plants to any who are engaged in the work."

The expense to the State would be very small in comparison to the benefit derived. I believe the next Legislature can do no better service than to create a reforestation act in which the work is defined and proper inducements made to foster it."

## DR. KINLEY ELECTED HEAD OF UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Dr. David Kinley, who for the last year has been acting president of the University of Illinois, was elected president of that institution by the trustees yesterday. He succeeds Dr. Edmund J. James, who was made president emeritus last March after serving 14 years. Dr. Kinley became assistant professor in economics at the University of Illinois in 1893 and the following year was made a full professor and dean of the college of literature and arts. In 1904 the trustees elected him vice-president of the institution. When the present graduate school was organized in 1906, Dr. Kinley became its first dean. He is internationally known as an authority on money and finance and is the author of books and many articles in his chosen field.

Field Sold to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Mather Field, located just outside of this city, has finally become the property of the United States Government, the National Company receiving a check for \$78,673 from a representative of the real estate department of the War Department, in full payment. With Mather Field now the property of the government, it is expected that it will be made the chief supply base of the Pacific coast.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Dry Law Reduces Tax Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The tax rate in Omaha, Nebraska, has decreased from \$10.16 per thousand in 1916 (wet) to \$9.28 in 1918 (dry), says a bulletin issued by The World League Against Alcoholism. "The number of police has decreased in the same period from 183 to 165. The number of arrests for all causes in 1916 was 17,612; in 1918 it was 13,754. The number of arrests for drunkenness was 2,875 in 1916, and 2,690 in 1918. The number of persons given poor relief decreased from 1,384 in 1916 to 798 in 1918. E. P. Smith, Mayor of Omaha, states:

"Business conditions were never better in Omaha than they are now. There is a greater demand for residences, stores, warehouses, and for all kinds of business, than ever before. I don't know of a vacant store room in the business part of the city. It is fit for occupancy at a low rental. We have a serious problem to face in the matter of housing accommodations for our people, so that I know it cannot be said that prohibition has destroyed business in Omaha. We have had a number of large hotels built during the last two years; others are in the course of construction at this time, and all agree that hotel accommodations in Omaha are not equal to the demand."

"The school fund formerly received approximately \$400,000 in license money from the saloons. That amount, of course, had to be made up by increased tax on property, but the amount has been met by our people cheerfully and during the last two years we have voted \$7,000,000 in bonds to build a new commercial high school and other buildings, made necessary by the increase in our school population."

Jail Population Dropping

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Results of a canvass of the authorities in charge of county jails throughout this state indicate that prohibition has brought about marked decreases in jail populations. Reports from 14 of the 21 counties show a decrease of from 30 to 60 per cent. In many instances the county authorities directly attribute the drop in the number of inmates to the dry law. The charities authorities find that there are few persons arrested now for intoxication. In Camden County the number of arrests have decreased 50 per cent. Although liquor is still being illegally sold in some places the average drinker cannot afford to pay the high prices charged. In Ocean County only one person was arrested in five months for being drunk. Prohibition has also decreased the new arrivals at the state insane asylums.

Inebriates Colony Closes

TRENTON, New Jersey.—As a direct result of the dry law the Keswick Colony for inebriates at Whiting's has been discontinued and used for the holding of Christian conferences, conducted each year by delegates from the various college settlements and settlements in the large cities throughout the country. Meetings similar to the Chautauquan assembly will be held in the fall. The buildings, which will accommodate about 500 people, recently housed those recuperating from the effects of liquor.

## AID IN CANADA ASKED FOR SOLDIER STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Seventh Conference of Canadian Universities was held in Quebec, with representatives from the higher institutions of learning present from all parts of the Dominion. An important question discussed was that of providing for students whose studies were interrupted by overseas service in the Canadian army. Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, submitted the report of the committee on the education of soldiers. It showed that the committee had had several interviews with the Federal Government in an attempt to obtain some financial assistance for soldier students. The government had explained that nothing very much could be done under existing conditions.

Dr. Bruce Taylor, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, pointed out that perhaps another attempt might be made. He understood that at the time the government was approached the first time it had been stated that the reason the government could do nothing was that it would mean "class legislation." He thought, however, that that argument would not hold good today and that the matter could again be taken up with the authorities at Ottawa. Even if the government could not see its way in granting direct financial aid to soldier students, it might do something to help those universities which had already spent quite a large amount to assist the men. Sir Robert Falconer explained that Toronto University had arranged to lend certain amounts to soldier students to allow them to continue their studies. The university lent over \$40,000 last year without interest. Sir Robert considered that if the Federal Government could see its way clear to do something toward financial aid for the soldier students, it would be one of the best things it had ever done.

Dr. Frank Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, Montreal, said it appeared there remained still between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 of the Canadian Patriotic Fund unexpended and available, and the question had been raised as to whether or not that money might not in part be used to assist soldier students to continue their studies. The result of the discussion was that a further attempt will be made with

the federal authorities to get some kind of financial assistance for university and college students.

The reestablishment and maintenance of the Canadian Officer Training Corps, which rendered such valuable services during the war was also discussed.

The conference unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to exempt from the provisions of the income tax all gifts to universities, and colleges.

## FINLAND TO DISCUSS PEACE WITH SOVIET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Finland has accepted an invitation from the Soviet Republic to discuss terms of peace, and a conference will begin at Dorpat on June 10, according to information received at the State Department yesterday. It is felt here that the most important factor in bringing about this peace conference was the difficulty of maintaining so large a number of men under arms as Finland has kept up of late. It is understood that Finland has 30,000 regular troops and 110,000 volunteers paled along the Russian border, and that the Bolsheviks have opposed these troops with 40,000 or 50,000 men.

Hostilities have not been carried on except in a desultory manner of late. The Finnish Government has kept up the military guard mainly, it is believed, as a means of guarding against revolutionary propaganda. Finland was strongly socialist, even under the Tsarist regime, and at the time of the Russian revolution set up a Socialist Government, which was crushed by the Finnish "white guard" with the assistance of the Germans. Although strenuous efforts were made to break up Socialist and Labor organizations, there is a strong Socialist sentiment in Finland, and for a long time it was feared that the Bolsheviks would aid the Finn Socialists to set up a soviet regime there.

The attitude of the United States toward trade with Soviet Russia has not been changed, it was learned yesterday, although Great Britain has given the Soviet Republic permission to establish a trade bureau in London. It was said at the State Department, however, the attitude of Great Britain toward the Russian Government would be carefully considered, though it would not necessarily determine United States policy.

## TRADE POSSIBILITIES WITH THE WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—A joint meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild and Canadian Freight and Transportation Committee was held here at the request of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, to discuss the possibilities of the development of trade with the West Indies. On behalf of the Wholesale Grocers, their president, J. S. Royer, outlined the requirements of the Province in connection with the West Indies trade. Mr. Royer stated that the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were the largest consumers of West Indies molasses, sugar and other products, and pointed out that there is a large and growing demand from the West Indies for the products of Canada, principally flour, coarse grains, lumber and other raw and manufactured foodstuffs.

Prior to the war a very direct service was given, but this service had been discontinued and at present a few steamers were doing their best with a very limited space to revive the trade. Further, goods were landed at St. John, New Brunswick, and much expense entailed in railroading the goods to their various destinations. Cable communication too, between Canada and the West Indies had for the most part been practically useless, and it was hoped that the Dominion Government would assist the development of trade by the creation of a direct service of suitable freight carriers, and that the cable service would be placed on a working basis. It was confidently expected that trade with the West Indies could be reestablished on a profitable basis.

## Classified Advertisements

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## PHILADELPHIA'S TEACHER CRISIS

"Save the Schools." Rally Fills Academy of Music to Overflowing—Governor Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The campaign for increased wages for teachers in the public schools reached a climax in the "Save the Schools" rally which packed the large Academy of Music and to which hundreds were denied admittance because the seating capacity was exhausted. Among the principal speakers were Governor Sproul, Mayor Moore, Dr. Thomas E. Finnegan, State Superintendent of Instruction, Miss Margaret Maguire, principal of the McCall School, who presented the argument for the teachers, and a number of prominent business men who made short talks. The meeting was the culmination of a move to increase the efficiency of the schools by giving the teachers an adequate living wage.

Following the meeting Dr. Garber, superintendent of schools, summed up the situation when he referred to the present condition as a "crisis." "Since the war," he said, "our supply of teachers has been diminishing rapidly, and we have now reached a place where the supply of properly qualified persons is not meeting our needs. We have been compelled to adopt the undesirable expedient of overlarge classes, asking the teachers to instruct two separate classes a day, and of permitting part-time instruction to grow to an alarming extent."

Dr. Garber presented figures to show the shortage, and said: "From these it will be seen that there is a margin of but five names on the regular list of teachers who will be available after October 1, and this will probably be wiped out by declinations."

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making us dependent upon accessions by examinations."

Miss Maguire indicated that the whole fabric of the school situation in the city was endangered. "From somewhere in the air about us, out of the suffering and sacrifice of the great war," she said, "we suddenly have realized that America in the making must be ready to take over the larger responsibilities that her widened horizon lets into her consciousness."

## UNION OF MARITIME PROVINCES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The question of a union of the three maritime provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—is being brought to the front largely through the efforts of two prominent public men—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, recently Attorney-General of New Brunswick and still a member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, and Hance J. Logan, K. C. president of the Maritime Board of Trade and formerly M.P. for Cumberland County. Public meetings in different parts of the provinces are being addressed by one or both of these gentlemen, usually under the auspices of a board of trade. At the same time, there is increasing discussion in the press of the right of the maritime provinces to compensation for Dominion lands granted by Ottawa to the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—and in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly a resolution has been unanimously adopted calling on the provincial government to press for such compensation. The resolution also contends that compensation is due Nova Scotia for Dominion territories granted to Quebec and Ontario in recent years for the extension of their boundaries. The Government of New Brunswick and the Government of Prince Edward Island will

join with the Nova Scotia Ministry in pressing these maritime province claims, though the Premier of Saskatchewan, Mr. Martin, in a recent public address, has taken the ground, so far at least, the proposed granting to the prairie provinces of control of their natural resources is concerned, that the eastern provinces have, properly, no interest in the matter.

The advocates of Maritime Union seek to make two main points. First, they argue that the union of the three provinces would increase the influence of these Atlantic provinces in the affairs of the country. The second point is that heretofore injustice has been done the maritime provinces by the Dominion authorities in that official attention has been largely concentrated upon the interests of Quebec and Ontario and, of late years, particularly the western provinces.

Hon. Mr. Baxter, in a recent speech before the Canadian Club of Montreal, New Brunswick, declared that though confederation had been a great instrument to weld the interest of the Dominion together, "the Maritime Provinces do not share as they should in the benefits of confederation nor as our forefathers dreamed they would."

## CONSERVING LOBSTER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Dr. A. P. Knight, for years professor of biology in Queen's University, Kingston, leaves for the Maritime Provinces of Canada, where he will look into the lobster industry for the Dominion Government. Dr. Knight will be accompanied by three other natural scientists and three fishermen, and they will study the life of the lobster with a view to ascertaining how the supply can be conserved. Last year, for the first time, Dr. Knight discovered where the young lobsters lived and found that they stayed close to the shore and burrowed into the sand. A remarkable feature of their life is that they never come out in the daytime."

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FALCH



## EDUCATIONAL

KEBLE COLLEGE  
JUBILEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Among the many activities and festivities of the new term at Oxford that will claim attention throughout the world is the jubilee of the opening of Keble College, which is to be observed on June 22 next. The celebration will last from June 21 to 23, but as the annual university Encaenia takes place on the 23d, the principal functions are set down for the 21st and 22d.

The foundation stone of Keble College was laid on St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1868, and the college itself was opened on June 23, 1870, by the Marquess of Salisbury, who was then chancellor of the university. When it is remembered that no college had been established in Oxford since Wadham in 1610, the significance of this comparatively recent foundation becomes of importance. In a certain sense Keble is linked to the Tractarian School by the name of Newman's friend and teacher, one who is characterized in "The Idea of a University" as that "very remarkable person, whom, whether he wish it or not, numbers revere and love as the first author of the subsequent movement in the Protestant Church towards Catholicism." Representing thus, in a peculiar degree, those Anglicans who remained within the bounds of their church, and did not follow Newman into the Roman Catholic fold, John Keble is worthily associated with an institution "founded and constituted with the special object and intent of providing persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically, with a college wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England."

On a Communal Basis  
A period of nearly 30 years, however, separates the opening of Keble from the publication of the last of the "Tracts for the Times." It was another movement, political as well as religious, which was chiefly responsible for the addition of this college to the university.

For some years the attempt had been made to abolish university tests at both Oxford and Cambridge and, although the effort did not become an accomplished fact until 1871, there were many who, foreseeing the result of the general agitation, decided to found a new college with a distinctly Anglican environment which could not well be done away with by parliamentary legislation. Another change which was taking place in university life at that period was the licensing of lodgings, rendered necessary by the sudden increase in the number of students, many of whom had qualified for admission to the university by a high place in the lists of the successful candidates under the then newly established scheme of local examinations.

Thus the founders of the Keble Memorial decided to serve, if possible, several desirable ends. The college was to embrace an extension of the system of university education within college walls, an object dear to the heart of the author of the "Christian Year"; and the practice remains to this day of keeping all "freshers" within the college walls for, at least, the first year of university life, and only allocating lodgings outside to older students when absolutely necessary to find extra accommodation. According to the charter already quoted the members of this new college were to receive a thorough Christian training, habits of industry were to be encouraged, though not to the discarding of necessary recreation, and expensive habits and tastes were to be discouraged. Its recruiting ground was to be among the sons of the clergy, the sons of officers who had served on land and sea, and from the great ranks of the middle classes, fitted by aptitude and industry to benefit from the advantages of the university education.

## Prescribed Fees

The life to be lived by the students was intended to be on a more communal basis than in other colleges. All meals were to be had in common and every student was to pay down on the first day of each term a lump sum to cover the cost of his meals during term. This practice is still followed so that each student knows exactly before entering the college what his expenses will be. In pre-war time this sum was sufficient to meet the expenditure, but, notwithstanding the fact that Keble has an excellent steward's staff, the governing body of the college is now confronted with the problem of how to avoid raising the fees and thus cause Keble to lose its distinctive character among the Oxford colleges.

Keble has suffered much from the heavy strain the war put upon the finances of the college. With some minor exceptions its only endowments have been given expressly for the foundation of scholarships, and thus for all working expenses it is dependent upon the fees of its members. For nearly 50 years Keble has fulfilled its purpose; it has added largely to the members of the university; it always stands very high among the colleges in the numbers both of resident members and of those who take the degree of Master of Arts, and in the decade preceding 1908 it came first of all the colleges in this latter respect. No fewer than five of the heads of Oxford House Settlement in Bethnal Green—the Bishop of London included—have been Keble men. Fifteen Keble men have been raised to the episcopate, administering sees in such widely different spheres as England, Scotland, Canada, Australia, Antigua, British Honduras, the United States, and Korea. Thirty

teen of these have signified their intention of being present at the jubilee celebration. Others are doing the work of Empire abroad, of whom some hold high judicial or administrative positions in India, Egypt, Australia, and other overseas dominions. Keble is the only college which ever since the South African war has had a company of Officers Training Corps entirely composed of its own members, and it headed the list of Oxford men in 1914 recommended for commissions by the nominating board of the university.

Not the least interesting event in connection with the jubilee will be a presentation to be made by former members of the college to the Rev. Dr. Lock, the Lady Margaret professor of divinity, who recently left the college after 50 years' service. He had, in fact, been connected with Keble from its foundation; for 10 years as tutor, for 17 years as sub-warden, and for nearly 23 years as warden. America figured prominently in the foundation of the college, and many sons of the United States have intimated their intention of participating in the jubilee observances.

Within the walls of the well-known red and white brick structure, belonging to what the townsman has facetiously dubbed the "streaky-bacon" order of architecture, are housed the libraries of John Keble and Canon Liddon. The famous painting of Holman Hunt, "The Light of the World," is in the Liddon Memorial Chapel. Of its two quadrangles, one is named after Dr. Pusey, who showed great energy in helping to found the college, and who, with John Keble, was a pioneer in the famous Oxford movement. Among the objects of the celebration in June will be the establishment of an endowment fund in order that the character of the original foundation may be maintained.

A SCHOOL AND TOWN  
PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Maine.—On the theory that even school news is news only while it is new, The M. C. I., the school paper of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Maine, is now issued as part of the local town weekly instead of being a monthly school paper. Students write up and edit all the news for this paper, which has its own name. The M. C. I., boxed across the top of it. It is published as a page in the Pittsfield Advertiser for 35 weeks each year. This plan has proved decidedly popular and, best of all, is a financial success. To have this plan work well it is necessary to have close cooperation between the school and the publisher of the local paper. In this way the townspeople are kept in closer touch with school affairs and coming events of general interest, and since each of The Advertiser's 1500 subscribers, besides those of The M. C. I., receive a copy of the school paper it is of no small value as an advertisement for the institute.

Among the other advantages of using this method of publication are the saving of time for the manager of the local paper, because all this news is collected and edited for him. The M. C. I. secures some advertisements that The Advertiser would not be likely to get. This plan appeals strongly to many advertisers, who would not be interested in using a school paper with a very small subscription list as a medium for advertising their wares. It adds zest to the journalistic ambitions of the students. They enjoy seeing their names signed to articles in a "really truly" newspaper. News notes appear the same week and are not stale as they are bound to be in the school publications issued monthly or by the term. Editors and reporters quickly learn that if they do not write up certain events connected with the school, these will be handled by The Advertiser and published elsewhere in the paper and take away somewhat from the credit of The M. C. I. The business manager of The M. C. I. has been able to make quite a little profit out of this scheme. One of the teachers is appointed business manager of the school sheet. She receives whatever net proceeds accrue. The business manager pays The Advertiser its regular rate per inch for all advertisements, but charges her advertisers a rate slightly in advance of this for the privilege of having their advertisements appear on The M. C. I. page. The school has an enrollment of about 250 students, and some of the advertisers are well repaid for their part in making the page a success.

The subscription price of The M. C. I. is 75 cents. The subscribers are placed on the mailing list of The Advertiser for 35 weeks. The business manager of The M. C. I. receives all the money for the first 150 subscriptions. After that number is passed, the money goes to The Advertiser.

The editorial side of the paper is handled through the senior English classes and is in charge of the senior English teacher; but members of all classes report for the paper. Once in every four weeks an editorial board of fifteen seniors is appointed from the senior English divisions. This board elects its own editor-in-chief from its number. The editors are in charge of each of the departments: local, news, athletics, organization, jokes, alumni and social. This system gives an opportunity for 135 editors to work on the paper during the year.

The various articles for The M. C. I. are written in the English classes. The best articles from the other classes are turned over to the senior English teacher. These are read and corrected in the senior English divisions. When there are several reports of the same event, the class chooses the best one by a vote. After these articles have been gone

over in class they are put in final shape by the editors. Two kinds of assignments are given each month to each of the three lower classes. For instance the juniors will handle organizations and athletics one month and may be assigned alumni and jokes the next. Most of the editorials are written in the senior English divisions. Literary material and news comes from all classes and from any source that can be discovered. Sometimes teachers write for the paper about some phase of school life or some event of general interest.

KINGS COLLEGE  
AND ITS BRANCHES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Kings College, forming the eastern end of Somerset House, and corresponding to the fine architecture of that building, is well-known to Londoners, though its mean entrance from the Strand conceals the dignified court within. But Kings College for Women on Camden Hill is farther away from the main stream of traffic, and there are many who have no idea of the admirable way in which this off-shoot from the main college is housed.

Women students can still attend the older institution for general academic courses. The new building three miles or so from the parent college, such are the distances between the scattered fragments of London University, accommodates the Housing and Social Science Department, which offers training to women who wish either to undertake a systematic course of housewifery, or merely to equip themselves for the efficient management of their own homes. Besides this, the college is recognized by the University of London for training in institutional administration, and a diploma is granted in connection with the three years' course. Thus women are able to equip themselves for important social work.

The students learn the practical side of housecraft and cookery, while in the well-appointed laboratories, they give a large part of their time to the many useful applications of physics, chemistry and other of the natural sciences. Thus, in the chemical laboratories, they will be found analyzing food-stuffs, testing the caloric power of gas, experimenting upon various kinds of soap, finding out the proportion of wool and cotton in some woven material or the nature of the mineral matter in silk.

Amongst these students, some are qualifying to become teachers of domestic science, others as organizers of the domestic side of public institutions in the United Kingdom or other countries. From France, from Norway, from the West Indies, and from Nigeria, women have come to study at this college. In four years the number of students has risen from 20 to 200.

For the purposes intended it would be difficult to find better laboratories than these. The laundries and the teaching kitchen could hardly be improved. As for the refectory, it is among the most beautiful rooms in London, while the hostel accommodation has been designed in accordance with the most recent improvements. Nevertheless the premises are still incomplete, and it is obvious that enlargements are already necessary, were it only to make room for the rapidly growing number. Already the college has been obliged to house some of the students outside its walls. No one can, therefore, be surprised that those responsible for this institution are making a public appeal for further funds.

AN AFTERNOON  
FOR HOBBIES

An experiment is being tried at the Girls' County School, Harrow, which will be watched with interest by many headmistresses, and probably taken as the basis of further investigations by a few. This experiment is called the "hobbies afternoon." It was started, says a correspondent in The Journal of Education (England), in September of last year, and is therefore quite in the initial stages and "open to much criticism."

When the plan was started, comparatively few of the girls seemed to have any interests or hobbies outside their actual school work. How then could such interests be brought into play? After much discussion, it was found possible to set aside one afternoon a week for the pursuit of hobbies. So far as possible no homework was set for that evening, so that if any girls wished to carry on what they had been doing at school, they might have time to do so.

A preliminary list of hobbies was drawn up and presented to the school, every girl being required to take up one, but being free to make her own choice. When the voting had been taken, it was found necessary to form two groups for the art hobby, three for the literary (English and French), four for the needlework, and one each for five other hobbies.

The aim of the art hobby was to enable the girls to appreciate what is beautiful in form and color, and to give them some knowledge of the lives and work of the great painters of all ages. In addition to their own designs, ink and stenciling they visited studios, exhibitions and galleries. During the summer term it is planned to have a sketching club. The work of the literary hobby was most varied. Good plays and books were read and discussed, and sometimes dramatized; debates were held, original compositions read, and occasional visits paid to good plays produced in London. Plain sewing, embroidery, lace-making, crocheting, and knitting, all found a place in the needlework hobby.

CONSOLIDATION OF  
RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa.—"If there is one big overshadowing problem in the movement to consolidate rural schools, it is this: to convince people that they want the schools," said R. P. Crawford, associate editor of the Nebraska Farmer, speaking before the National Rural School Conference held recently at the Iowa State Teachers' College, on "The School of the Future."

"In Iowa you couldn't keep the consolidation movement down with the state militia. But in my State and others the people are just a little cautious as to what they do. They are honest in their convictions but want to be shown. Sometimes I wish that I could pack all of the objections onto a train and turn them loose over here in Iowa. They would go back to Nebraska and become the best boosters."

"I believe that a great deal of the opposition goes back to the natural feeling between town and country. It is true that in the past the village and the small towns have not in every case accorded the farmer his rightful due. But I believe that when the consolidated school is located in a small village it may ultimately be made one of the most potent means of cementing friendship between the two. This by no means discredits the open country school and I think that there are hundreds of cases where the latter is by far the best solution of the entire problem."

"There is no getting around the fact that consolidation is going to cost more money in dollars and cents, and in certain quarters that is the principal argument against the schools. When a farmer talks that way, I say: 'Look here, you paid \$300 an acre for that land you have, didn't you? And he will say, 'Yes, it was a bargain at that.' Then I ask him: 'Why didn't you buy that other section down by the creek?' It was only \$150." "Oh," he says, "one can never tell when that will overflow." He thinks I know nothing about farming, and yet he will turn down a four-times-as-good education for his boy and girl because it costs only twice as much.

"Every time I think of Iowa and Minnesota I congratulate myself for exploring the schools in those two States. You don't need to go 30 miles from this spot to find two of the finest consolidated schools in this country. One is the Orange township school just five miles out of Waterloo, and the other is the school in the village of Jesup, about 20 miles the other side of Waterloo. I would commend the Orange township school especially to you because here you will have an opportunity to see one of the finest country churches in all the United States and a unique community of retired farmers who instead of moving to town have settled down on an acreage near the school and church."

"The Jesup school cost \$110,000, so one may judge that it is an unusually fine structure. This school has an attendance of about 400 pupils and the district embraces 48 sections, so it is a big undertaking."

"Iowa's record in consolidation is little short of marvelous, since it is all the work of the taxpayers in the individual districts themselves. There is no great amount of state aid as in the case of Minnesota. Within a radius of 200 miles from here can be found some of the finest country and small town schools in the entire world. But that is one fact that our own Iowa people have not found out. Most of them have so learned to take it for granted that they do not catch the full significance of what they have accomplished. It seems almost incredible when one recalls that it took Iowa 17 years to obtain its first 17 consolidations, but only about six years to secure the next 300. The effect of these schools in this State is going to be felt in a very remarkable way in the future education of the boys and girls."

"North Dakota is not a rich State financially and so it has not always been possible to spend money there as lavishly as in the other states, but in many sections there are unusually fine schools. One interesting fact is that consolidation does not necessarily go to the rich parts of the State. Up in the northern part of the State are the poorest settlers and the most isolated schools. In that State the law recognizes as a consolidation any school that serves 18 contiguous sections and employs two or more teachers, regardless of whether there has been any actual joining of territory."

"In Colorado—for the last six or seven years the state college and the department of education have been working to develop some great schools. I have not had the opportunity to visit the schools of Indiana and Illinois."

"After having visited some 40 of perhaps the best consolidated schools in various sections of the country, I feel that perhaps I am expected to make some definite recommendations based on my own observations. I am not an educator, but I do feel that there are some things necessary to the success of consolidation in this Middle West. A state that really expects to accomplish anything in the consolidation movement should provide state aid. This is done in such a big way in Minnesota that the state aid is perhaps more largely responsible for the success of consolidation in that State than any one factor. Many schools there receive more money from the State than schools in neighboring states receive from all sources combined. Almost any good consolidated school in that State will draw around \$4000 or \$5000 state aid every year. The big bugbear of trans-

portation is entirely done away with because \$2000 is given to every school for this purpose and three-fourths of whatever sum is expended in excess of this, up to \$4000. North Dakota has state aid, so has Iowa and Nebraska, although of course by no means to the extent of Minnesota. Minnesota lends large amounts of money at low interest for the erection of school buildings, which is again a big advantage. Its school fund now amounts to approximately \$30,000,000, due to the State's holdings in the ore lands of the north, and good management of school lands. State aid makes schools live up to the State's requirements."

"Most consolidated school buildings erected are too small. It seems to be the universal experience that a consolidated school grows rapidly and in a brief time will have double the number of pupils formerly in the one-room country schools. So make it a little larger than you think necessary."

"If the rural community is not thickly populated, one will have the problem of a small school and a short distance to haul the pupils, or a long distance and a big school. The solution will depend largely on local conditions, especially on the roads, but if automobile trucks can be used the year round it will be only a minor trouble."

"It is my personal feeling that a consolidated school without a high school is practically nothing accomplished. I know of just such schools, but they have all of the disadvantages of consolidation without any of the advantages. They might as well be one-room schools."

"How a town or village school may take care of the country boy and girl was well illustrated by one school in Minnesota. You know that often the country boy feels backward about going to school late in the fall when he has been kept out by necessary farm work. In a school at Pequot, Minnesota, they have a special coaching teacher whose sole duty consists in helping these boys to catch up in their back work. Another interesting plan for rural schools is the short course for farm men and boys maintained for a few months, each winter, as at the Alta, Iowa, school."

"In the next few years the automobile is going to play a great part in the success of consolidated schools, and so I say that the present road building program of the state and national governments is the greatest boon to consolidation of anything in recent years. Your county superintendents can talk good roads and you will be furthering the consolidated school program."

## EDUCATION NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"America is not alone in her teacher problem; China has been struggling for some time with her teacher shortage, and strikes among faculties there are not uncommon," Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, told a representative of this paper. Dr. Edmunds has just returned to New York from an extended visit to the Far East, where he has been devoting his time to educational problems. "The teachers protest not so much against the fact that they are underpaid as because often they are not paid at all for several months, since the government has not enough money to educate its children properly and not infrequently has to stop paying the teachers. Sometimes, in addition, it pays them with the old currency, which is worth less than the new, and this naturally causes great unrest and arouses indignation. The teachers struck in Peking because of nonpayment, not because they were dissatisfied with their salary schedule."

"In fact, the greatest impediment to the progress of modern education in China is the lack of competent teachers in sufficient numbers. Because of the peculiar nature of both the content and method of the old learning and also because of the conservatism of the old-style teacher, it has been impossible to recruit teachers from the old schools to any extent. The mission schools have been the most available source of able teachers, but this supply is far below the demand, which is naturally rising both in numbers and quality. The next most immediate source was found among those literati who pursued a short-cut course of study to prepare themselves as modern teachers. Although they were earnest they could not be depended on except as a temporary makeshift."

"To the higher institutions exclusively has use of foreign teachers been confined, and the number of such has never been very large. At one time the number of Japanese instructors engaged in provincial, middle and normal schools was quite large, but for a combination of reasons their employment has for the last decade almost entirely ceased. The number of teachers recruited from students returned from abroad has been relatively small, and even those who have found positions in the schools rarely expect to devote their entire lives to teaching. There is a great need that a number of Chinese students trained in America and Europe should respond definitely to the call of the country for well trained native teachers and educational administrators."

"The most hopeful sign of the times with reference to the normal school problem in China is the very effective and rapidly growing Teachers College, which has been inaugurated at Nanking under Dr. P. W. Kuo, a graduate of Columbia University. This institution is serving as a model and its influence is being strongly felt. There is need for better normal schools of this higher type to train teachers for the secondary schools. The financing of the public school system, the provision for universal education and the relation of missionary institutions to the public educational system are some of the most important general unsolved problems."

City in an investigation of this subject.

Dramatic activities at Wellesley College are to be put on a new basis next year, with all the dramatics of the four classes closely coordinated. Four formal plays will be presented each year: two open to guests, one an indoor play in the fall and the other a commencement play of classic type, and two closed to guests, the junior play and the annual operetta. Besides these four plays there will be four informal events yearly, including such affairs as plays written by students and Hallowe'en entertainments. The formal plays will have professional coaches—an innovation at Wellesley—and more than the usual two or three weeks will be allowed for rehearsals. Two tryouts will be held yearly, one for fall and one for spring plays. The name of the organization will still be "The Barnswallows' Association," and membership will include the whole college, as before. Societies will give no more of a semblance of plays open to the whole college, but will give only semi-open meetings, where admittance is by invitation. The association will be managed by the executive committee of the association officers and the chairman of subcommittees on costumes, lighting, scenery, etc., and a drama committee will choose the plays.

At Harvard University the George F. Baker professorship in economics, endowed by George F. Baker Jr. of New York City, during the recent endowment fund has been awarded by the trustees to Prof. Charles J. Bullock, who has been a member of the teaching of Harvard College since 1903, and a professor of economics since 1908. Three changes have been made in the endowed professorships of the Harvard Law School. Edward H. Warren, hitherto Story professor, is now appointed to the Weld professorship, held by Samuel Williston '82 until his recent appointment to the Dane chair, says the Harvard Crimson. Austin W. Scott '09 succeeded Professor Warren in the Story professorship, established in 1875, named in honor of Joseph Story, and held in the past among others by John Chipman Gray '81, Jeremiah Smith '86 and Roscoe Pound. Joseph Warren '37 is appointed to the Bussey professorship, which has been vacant since the resignation of Professor Brannan.

CHINA'S NEED OF  
MORE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"America is not alone in her teacher problem; China has been struggling for some time with her teacher shortage, and strikes among faculties there are not uncommon," Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, told a representative of this paper. Dr. Edmunds has just returned to New York from an extended visit to the Far East, where he has been devoting his time to educational problems. "The teachers protest not so much against the fact that they are underpaid as because often they are not paid at all for several months, since the government has not enough money to educate its children properly and not infrequently has to stop paying the teachers. Sometimes, in addition, it pays them with the old currency, which is worth less than the new, and this naturally causes great unrest and arouses indignation. The teachers struck in Peking because of nonpayment, not because they were dissatisfied with their salary schedule."

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## LONDON UNIVERSITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among the many appeals for large university endowments, the plea of London University for the modest sum needed to establish a center for advanced historical studies is not unlikely to be overlooked. Professor Pollard's memorandum on the subject, and the university's appeal for £20,000, have now been strengthened by a letter to the press written by Lord Rosebery, as Chancellor, in collaboration with the Lord Mayor, Sir E. E. Cooper.

All that is needed, they say, is sufficient room and equipment for training students, who cannot be taught the art of historical investigation in the British Museum, or the Public Record office, or other national or civic archives of the capital, since the use of these is restricted to persons who are presumably already acquainted with what they want to find and where to find it. Yet it is here that the original sources for the history of the English-speaking people are for the most part concentrated; they are unique, they cannot be reproduced, and they cannot be transported.

"Although London possesses these unrivaled opportunities," so runs the appeal, "inadequate provision and organization have hitherto prevented the university from utilizing its advantages and rendering its proper service to the cause of historical learning. In consequence, research students from the overseas dominions and the United States, where it is an almost universal custom for those who aspire to become university teachers to go abroad for a wider training in the subject they hope to teach, have been obliged to resort to Berlin or other German universities, or to Paris, though they might specially desire to elucidate the history of England, of the Empire, or of the United States before 1783. Our unequalled national archives have remained too little studied, even by Englishmen. Moreover, although the city also possesses archives as fine as those of any municipality in the world, there is no provision for research into the history of London itself."

London University is in a fair way to realize the fruits of its efforts for higher commercial education. As a result of the recent Cassel benefaction of £150,000, applications are now invited for Sir Ernest Cassel chairs in (1) banking and currency, and (2) commercial and industrial law, the salary in each case to be £1000 a year; for three Sir Ernest Cassel readerships in commerce with special reference to (1) foreign trade, (2) organization of industry and trade in the United Kingdom, and (3) influence of tariffs and taxation, respectively, the salary in each case to be £750; and lastly, for three lectureships in commerce—(1) commercial geography, (2) business organization, and (3) transport and shipping, the salary to be £300. Information on these appointments may be obtained from the Academic Registrar. The scheme also provides for a third chair, in accountancy and business methods.

WORLD ASSOCIATION  
FOR ADULT EDUCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The World Association for Adult Education is making steady progress. Its work, according to the first annual report, is greatly hampered by the lack of adequate office accommodation. Before long it is hoped to secure premises in central London to accommodate not only the secretariat of the association and of the Social Student University Training Branch, but also club rooms for members passing through London and, if possible, a large room for meetings.

The supply of information reaching the bureau is constantly increasing in volume. A number of inquiries, by letter and in person, have been received from people and societies in different parts of the world, and have been promptly dealt with. The central work of the association is at present carried on at its own offices, 11 Marble Arch, London, W., with Miss Violet Markham as chairman, and Miss D. K. Law as secretary. A group has also been formed in the University of Oxford. It is not the policy of the association to establish branches in any country other than the British Isles until more complete information has been received with regard to the prevailing conditions of adult education.

Relations have been entered into with the Secretariat of the League of Nations who, in according a welcome to the association, have recognized the necessity for its existence, and have intimated their intention of helping the work of the society in every possible way. The council say that this gives them great satisfaction and that they are looking forward to the holding of the first International Conference on Adult Education in 1922 or 1923, probably at the seat of the League of Nations.

In conclusion, the council earnestly invite the sympathy and cooperation of all movements or institutions concerned with, or desirous of promoting, adult education in any of its aspects, in the assurance that their participation in the work as supporting bodies will inform and strengthen not only themselves, but the whole cause throughout the world. The association is assured of a steady and increasing stream of individual members from all countries, but the bulletin cannot be prepared and published adequately, especially at the present low rate of subscription until at least 5000 members have been enrolled.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Theseus in Crete

After many days' sailing, now through the straits under the beautiful peaks of the mountains that crowned the islands, and now across the wide sea far from sight of land, they beheld the crest of Mount Ida in Crete, and ran into the harbor, where a hundred ships lay at anchor, and a great crowd was gathered. Theseus marveled at the ships, so many and so strong, and at the harbor with its huge walls, while he and his company landed. A hundred of the guardsmen of Minos, with large shields, and breast-plates made of ribs of bronze with horns on them, were drawn up on the pier. They surrounded the little company of Athenians, and they all marched to the town of Chossus, and the palace of the king.

If Theseus marveled at the harbor he wondered yet more at the town. It was so great that it seemed endless, and round it went a high wall, and at every forty yards was a square tower with small windows high up. These towers were exactly like those which you may see among the hills and beside the burns in the border country, the south of Scotland and the north of England; towers built when England and Scotland were at war. But when they had passed through the gateway in the chief tower, the town seemed more wonderful than the walls, for in all things it was quite unlike the cities of Greece. The street, paved with flat paving stones, wound between houses like our own, with a ground floor (in this there were no windows) and with two or three stories above, in which there were windows, with sashes, and with so many panes to each window; the panes were colored red. Each window opened on a balcony, and the balconies were crowded with ladies in gay dresses like those which are now worn. Under their hats their hair fell in long plaits over their shoulders; they had very fine white blouses, short jackets, embroidered in bright colored silks, and skirts with flounces. Laughing merrily, they looked down on the little troop of prisoners, chatting, and some saying they were sorry for the Athenian girls. Others, seeing Theseus marching first, a head taller than the tallest guardman, threw flowers that fell at his feet, and cried, "Go on, brave Prince!" for they could not believe that he was one of the prisoners.

The crowd in the street being great, the march was stopped under a house taller than the rest; in the balcony one lady alone was seated, the others stood round her as if they were her hand-maidens. This lady was most richly dressed, young, and very beautiful and stately, and was indeed the king's daughter, Ariadne.

The guards cleared the crowd, and they all marched on till they came to palace walls and gate, which were more beautiful even than the walls of

the town. But the greatest wonder of all was the palace, standing in a wide park, and itself far greater than such towns as Theseus had seen, Troezen, or Aphidnae, or Athens. There was a multitude of roofs of various heights, endless roofs, endless windows, terraces, and gardens; no king's palace of our times is nearly so great and strong. There were fountains and flowers, and sweet-smelling trees in blossom, and when the Athenians were led within the palace, they felt lost among the winding passages and halls.

The walls of them were painted with pictures of flying fishes, above a clear white sea, in which fish of many kinds were swimming, with the spray and bubbles flying from their tails, as the sea flows apart from the rudder of a ship. . . . and young men bearing tall . . . vases . . . were painted on other walls; and others were decorated with figures of bulls and stags, in hard plaster, fashioned marvelously, and standing out from the walls 'in relief' as it is called. Other walls, again, were painted with patterns of leaves and flowers.

The rooms were full of the richest furniture, chairs inlaid with ivory, gold and silver, chests inlaid with painted porcelain in little squares, each square containing a separate bright colored picture. There were glorious carpets, and in some passages stood rows of vases, each of them large enough to hold a man, like the pots in the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights. There were tablets of stone brought from Egypt, with images carved of . . . kings and strange Egyptian writing, and there were cups of gold and silver—indeed, I could not tell you half the beautiful and wonderful things in the palace of Minos. We know that this is true, for the things themselves, all of them, pictures of them, have been brought to light, dug out from under ground; and, after years of digging, there is still plenty of this wonderful palace to be explored.—From "Tales of Troy and Greece," by Andrew Lang.

## Through the Alps to Italy

Leaving Amsteg, I passed the whole day among snowy, sky-piercing Alps, torrents, chasms and clouds! The clouds appeared to be breaking up as we set out, and the white top of the Reuseberg was now and then visible in the sky. Just above the village are the remains of Swin Uri, the castle begun by the tyrant Gessler, for the complete subjugation of the canton. Following the Reuss up through a narrow valley, we passed the Bristenstock, which lifts its jagged crags nine thousand feet in the air, while on the other side stand the snowy summits which lean toward the Rhone Glacier and St. Gothard. From the deep glen where the Reuss foamed down toward the Lake of the Forest Cantons, the mountains rose with a majestic sweep. . . . Woods, chalets, and slopes of herbage covered their bases, where the mountain cattle and goats were browsing, while the herd-boys sang their native melodies or woke the ringing echoes with the loud, sweet sounds of their wooden horns; higher up, the sides were broken into crags and covered with stunted pines; then succeeded a belt of bare rock with a little snow lying in the crevices, and the summits of dazzling white looked out from the clouds halfway to the zenith. Sometimes when the vale was filled with clouds, it was startling to see them parting around a solitary summit, apparently isolated in the air at an immense height, for the mountain to which it belonged was hidden to the very base.

The road passed from one side of the valley to the other, crossing the Reuss on bridges sometimes ninety feet high. After three or four hours' walking, we reached a . . . pass called the Schollenen. So narrow is the defile that before reaching it, the road seemed to enter directly into the mountain. Precipices a thousand feet high tower above, and the stream roars and boils in the black depth below. . . . At a place called the Devil's Bridge, the Reuss leaps about seventy feet in three or four cascades, sending up a continual cloud of spray, while a wind created by the fall, blows and whirled around, with a force that nearly lifts one from his feet.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge, the mountains which nearly touched before, interlock into each other, and a tunnel three hundred and seventy-five feet long leads through the rock into the vale of Urseren, surrounded by the Upper Alps. The little town of Andermatt lies in the middle of this valley, which, with the peaks around, is covered with short yellowish-brown grass. . . . Behind the village of Hospiz, which stands at the bottom of the valley leading to Realp and the Furea pass, the way commences winding backward and forward, higher and higher, through a valley covered with rocks, with the mighty summits of the Alps around, untenanted save by the chamois and mountain eagle. Not a tree was to be seen. The sides of the mountains were covered with loose rocks waiting for the next rain to wash them down, and the tops were washed in eternal snow. A thick cloud rolled over us as we went on, following the diminishing brooks to their snowy source in the peak of St. Gothard. We cut off the heads of the road by footpaths up the rocks, which we ascended in single file, little Pietro with his staff and bundle bringing up the rear.

After three hours' walk we reached the two clear and silent lakes which send their waters to the Adriatic and the North Sea. Here, as we looked down on the Italian side, the sky became clear; we saw the top of St. Gothard many thousand feet above, and stretching to the south, the summits of the mountains which guard the vales of the Ticino and the Adige. . . . The Italian side is very steep, and

the road, called the Via Trimola, is like a thread dropped down and constantly doubling back upon itself. The deep chasms were filled with snow, although exposed to the full force of the sun, and for a long distance there was scarcely a sign of vegetation.

I thought, as we went down, that

an inveterate joker three hundred years ago, is justified curiously by any of our modern railways; but to see the picture represented in startling accuracy you should find some busy "junction" among the coal-mountains. Here you may observe, from your perch upon the hill, an assemblage of

flies made an effect, combining with the village lights below. Then, as night deepened, the company's rolling-mills, like witches' kettles, began to spurt enormous goutts of flame, which seemed to cause their heavy roofs to flutter like the lids of seething caldrons.—Edward Strahan.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the British Museum  
An etching by Wilkie

every step was bringing me nearer to a sunnier land—that the glories of Italy, which had so long lain in the airy background of the future, would soon spread themselves before me in their real or imagined beauty. Reaching at dusk the last height above the vale of the Ticino, we saw the little village of Airolo, with its musical name, lying in a hollow of the mountains. . . . I heard the roar of the Ticino and the deepened sound of falling cascades, and thought, if I were to take those waters for my guide, to what glorious places they would lead me!—From "Views Afoot," by Bayard Taylor.

## To a Bee

Columbus in velvet,  
This afternoon sunny  
How lyric your voyage  
To islands of honey!  
To ports full of pollen,  
Deliciously looming,  
You fly; and my garden's  
America blooming!

Campanula bellfries  
In delicate duty  
Proclaim at your coming  
The sweet of their beauty;  
The pansies are wishing  
You momentarily nearer  
And rosemary voices  
Call quicker and clearer.

The rose in her bounty  
Shall fondle and feed you  
Till friends in the cottage  
Of honeycomb meet you;  
And yet, if the morrow  
Fall fragrant and sunny,  
Shall have for unloading  
Fresh cargoes of honey

Columbus in velvet,  
Fly hurriedly over  
The blossoming beanfield.  
The red and white clover,  
To find in this garden,  
Deliciously looming,  
A mainland of honey,  
America blooming!

—Norman Gale.

## Roads in the Coal Regions

An old writer who dearly loved excursions, Francis Rabelais, inserted in one of his fables an account of a country where the roads were in motion. He called the place the Island of Odes, from the Greek *odos*, a "road," and explained: "For the roads travel, like animated things; and some are wandering roads, like planets others passing roads, crossing roads, connecting roads. And I saw how the travelers, messengers, and inhabitants of the land asked, 'Where does this road go to? and that?' They were answered, 'From the south to Faveroles, to the parish, to the city, to the river. Then, hoisting themselves on the proper road, without being otherwise troubled or fatigued, they found themselves at their place of destination.' This fancy sketch, thrown off by

roads actively feticulating and radiating, winding through the valleys, slinking off misanthropically into a tunnel, or gayly parading away elbow in elbow with the streams. These avenues, upon minute inspection, are seen to be obviously moving: they are crawling and creeping with an unbroken joint-work of black wagons, the rails hidden by their moving pavement, and the road throughout advancing, foot by foot, into the distance. It is hardly too fanciful—on seeing its covering slide away, its switches swinging, its turn-tables revolving, its drawbridges opening—to declare that such a road is an animal—an animal proving its nature, according to Aristotle, by the power to move itself. Nor is it at all censurable to ask a road like this where it 'goes to.'

The notion of what Rabelais calls a "wayfaring way," a chemin cheminant, came into our thoughts at Cumberland. But Cumberland was not reached until after many miles of interesting travel along a route remarkable for beauties, both natural and improved. A coal-distributor is certain, in fact, to be a road full of attractions for the tourist; for coal, that Sleeping Beauty of our era, always chooses a pretty bed in which to perform its slumber of ages. The road which delivers the Cumberland coal, however, is truly exceptional for splendor of scenery, as well as for historical suggestiveness and engineering science. It has recently become, by means of certain lavish providence establishments for the blessing of travelers at every turn, a tourist route and a holiday delight.

It is all very well for the traveler of the nineteenth century to protest against the artificial and unromantic guidance of the railway; he will find, after a little experience, that the homes of true romance are discovered for him by the locomotive; that soliditudes and recesses which he would never find after years of plodding in sandal shoon are silently opened to him by the engineer; and that Timon now, seeking the profoundest cave in the fissures of the earth, reaches it in a Pullman car.

By day, Cumberland is quite given over to carbon; drawing her supplies from the neighboring mining-town of Frostrush, she dedicates herself devoutly to coals. All day long she may be seen winding around her sooty neck, like an African queen, endless chains and trains and . . . black diamonds, which never tire of passing through the enumeration of her jeweled fingers. At night the scene is more beautiful. We clambered up the nearest hill at sunset, while the colored light was draining into the pass of Will's Mountains as into a vase, and the lamps of the tower sprang gradually into sight beneath us. The surrounding theater of mountains had a singularly calm and noble air, recalling the most enchanted days of Rome and the Campagna. The curves of the hills are marvels of swaying grace, depending from point to point with the elegance of draperies, and seating the village like a gem in the midst of "great laps and folds of sculptor's work." The clouds of fire-

## Sir David Masters the Quadrille

"The recollections of all my intercourse with Wilkie—and I knew him for about twenty years—are altogether delightful. I had no reason ever to alter my opinion first formed of him, that he was a truly great artist, and a truly good man. The little peculiarities of his character, as they all arose from the best intentions, rather endeared him to his friends than otherwise. He was a modest man, and had no wish to attract attention by eccentricity, and indeed all his oddity, and he was in many things very odd, arose from an extreme desire to be exactly like other people. Naturally shy and reserved, he forced himself to talk. I can easily conceive from what I knew of him, that he had a great repugnance to making speeches at dinners or public meetings, yet knowing from the station he had acquired that he must do such things, he made public speaking a study. He carried the same desire of being correct into lesser things, not from vanity, but from a respect to society, for he considered that genius did not give a man the right to be negligent in his manners, even in trifles. When quadrilles were introduced, Wilkie, who, like most people of his rank, had danced reels and country dances, set himself in the most serious manner to study them. His mind was not a quick one, and I am told he drew ground-plans and elevations of the new dances to aid his memory to retain the lessons of his master. He was always ceremonious, but, as I have said from modesty, not from pride or affectation, for no man had less of either."—From the "Recollections" of C. R. Leslie, quoted in Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower's "Sir David Wilkie."

## The Bells of Youth

The Bells of Youth are ringing in the gateways of the South:  
The banners of green are now unfurled.  
Spring has risen with a laugh, a wild-rose in her mouth.  
And is singing, singing, singing thro' the world.

The Bells of Youth are ringing in all the silent places,  
The primrose and the celandine are out:  
Children run a-laughing with joy upon their faces,  
The west wind follows after with a shout.

The Bells of Youth are ringing from the forests to the mountains,  
From the meadows to the moorlands, hark their ringing!  
Ten thousand thousand splashing rills and fern-dappled fountains  
Are flinging wide the Song of Youth, and onward flowing, singing!

—Fiona MacLeod (William Sharp).

## The Peace of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
"THE peace of God, which passeth all understanding." How longed for and how satisfying when found! In its train is the great contentment the world is seeking. Jesus said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

What is the world's sense of peace? Does it not lead mortals to seek for help in channels that prove treacherous and unsatisfying? Does climate, diet or exercise cure, or do any of the other multitudinous avenues that offer release from suffering prove their adequacy in time of need? There may be a cessation of the trouble, for a time, and one may be led, because of renewed hope and courage, to press on; but in the end, failure is the final result, and, oftentimes, there is a deeper sense of discouragement because of the experience. The reason for this failure is because one has not kept the command given in Isaiah: "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

This period, however, is often the turning point to the one hungering and thirsting after righteousness, and that which has seemed so dreiful can be turned, through looking to God into the peace the world cannot give. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, has rightly earned the everlasting gratitude of the whole world because she has made it so plain, through her writings, what it is necessary to do in order to have this peace which Christ Jesus said we should have.

One giving power to aught besides God, either as blessing or cursing, has deviated from the "strait and narrow way" and this often brings the needed awakening which shows the bypath was not of God's creating. This need bring no sense of condemnation, however, for this would retard one's progress toward the land of peace or spiritual understanding. Christian Science shows us that the only safe course is to turn immediately from wrong thinking and begin the glorification of God by thinking right, knowing that the blessing of divine peace in spiritual understanding is always at hand where the power of God or Principle is demonstrated.

In Science and Health by Mrs. Eddy on page 138 we read, "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built." In the Bible narratives, in both the Old and New Testaments, one sees how it was this spiritual foundation enabled these worthy characters to give the proof of Mind's loving care.

The three Hebrew children were commanded by material decree to worship the image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up. Only a vision of the supremacy of Spirit which gave them peaceful assurance could have prompted their reply, "O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Willingness to pass through the experience under any circumstance rather than fail to acknowledge God's complete supremacy brought them victory, and the blessing of a still greater sense of peace. Daniel, too, feared not to fall upon his knees three times a day and pray to his God "his windows being open in his chamber towards Jerusalem," and though he knew there was a threatened penalty for asking a petition of any God or man save the king, yet in his case also the declaration was made, "Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee," but this time it was made by the king himself. Daniel's peace of mind was sustained because he knew the truth of this statement and he was therefore delivered from the den of lions and "no manner of hurt was found on him, because he believed in his God." When the king heard Daniel answer in reply to his question, "O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?" It is recorded he was "exceeding glad for him," for he loved Daniel for his love for Principle and for the service Daniel had been able to render him because of this adherence. However, the king had not Daniel's peace of mind for he hastened to the den in the morning to have Daniel's voice reassure him even though he had made the statement that God would save him. Daniel's deliverance was proof that his thinking was based on the supremacy of Spirit.

Jesus has given us the most complete record of Spirit's supremacy. His public ministry of three years is filled with one proof after another of how absolute his reliance was. When Lazarus was raised from the dead, he said, "I knew that thou hearest me always." When the nobleman brought him to come down and heal his son who was at the point of death at Capernaum Jesus' confidence in the everpresence of divine Mind to heal and bless was reflected in the declaration of peace, "Go thy way; thy son liveth," and was received by the father to such a degree that he immediately went his way, and found the truth of the statement had become a reality to the son. Jesus constantly blessed others by the great peace he possessed through his understanding and later, Mrs. Eddy through her discernment of his teachings has given us Christian Science and pointed the way clearly,

so that for all time those who have not experienced the blessing and peace these teachings unfold, may always begin to do so. In the Communion Message of January, 1898, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" on page 121 she writes, "In metaphysics we learn that the strength of peace and of suffering is sublime, a true, tried mental conviction that is neither tremulous nor relapsing. This strength is like the ocean, able to carry navies, yet yielding to the touch of a finger. This peace is spiritual; never selfish, stony, nor stormy, but generous, reliable, helpful, and always at hand."

## Now It Is Full Chorus

In the open glades of the woods the wild hyacinths lie in the hollows, in wreaths and festoons of smoke as blue as peat-reek. As we walk through them the dew in their bells swishes pleasantly about our ankles, and even those we have trodden upon rise up after we have passed, so thick do they grow and so full are they of the strength of the morning. Now it is full chorus. Every instrument of the bird orchestra is taking its part. The flute of the blackbird is mellow with much pecking of winter-ripened apples. He winds his song artlessly along, like a prima donna singing to amuse herself when no one is by. Suddenly a rival with shining black coat and noble orange bill appears, and starts an opposition song on the top of the next larch. Instantly the easy nonchalance of song is overpowered in the torrent of iterated melody. The throats are strained to the uttermost, and the singers throw their whole souls into the music. A thrush turns up to see what is the matter, and, after a little pause for a scornful consideration of the folly of the black coats, he cleaves the modulated harmony of their emulation with the silver trumpet of his song. The ringing notes rise triumphant, a clarion among the futes.—From "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," by Crockett.

## A Singing Lesson

Far-fetched and dear bought, as the proverb rehearses,  
Is good, or was held so, for ladies: but naught  
In a song can be good if the turn of the verse is  
Far-fetched and dear bought.

As the turn of a wave should it sound,  
and the thought  
Ring smooth, and as light as the spray  
that disperses  
Be the gleam of the words for the garb  
thereof wrought.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Armenia Decision

THE United States Senate has not gone counter to the general expectation in flatly refusing to grant its permission for President Wilson to accept a mandate for Armenia. A legislative body that dealt with the League of Nations idea as the Senate dealt with it could hardly have taken any other than the narrow view of the Armenian mandatory question. And the Senate took the narrow view. On the straight-out question as to favoring the acceptance of a mandate, all but twelve members present and voting voted in the negative. The opposition thus included all of the Republicans and 21 Democrats. On the formal acceptance of the Foreign Relations Committee's resolution, refusing the President's request, the vote was 52 to 23. Thus the same body which, less than a month ago, expressed for Armenia "sincere" congratulations on the recognition of its independence, and its hope that a stable government and proper protection of its nationalistic aspirations might soon be attained, has now quite frankly indicated that congratulations and good wishes are all that it has to offer. When it comes to any action that might be of direct assistance to Armenia, the Senate lies low, or finds its energies completely taken up with such things as plans for lending the good offices, if not the military forces, of the United States to a settlement of Mexican affairs.

Of course the alignment in the Senate on this question was largely political, just as the alignment there on all the questions growing out of President Wilson's trip to the Peace Conference has been political. The President believed in the ratification of the Peace Treaty with the League of Nations plan; the Senate accordingly opposed it. The President requests permission to accept a mandate for Armenia; the Senate promptly refuses it. How far the Senate attitude on these things might have been different if the President had chosen to deal with the Senate more diplomatically, exercising the art of leadership as well as relying upon its authority, it is now too late to consider. Interest in all such questions has now become merged in the consideration of how the contrasting attitudes of President and Senate in this connection are being gradually projected into the campaign.

So far as the Republicans are concerned, their action in refusing the President's request for Armenia tallies strangely with their inclinations respecting Mexico, or their achievements in the Philippines. They bring forward both Mexico and the Philippines in support of their Armenian refusal. There are duties and responsibilities for the American people in Mexico, they say, and the platform which they are proposing for adoption by the party convention next week shows a willingness to have the United States, of its own initiative, make an early intervention in Mexico if the affairs of that republic do not show a speedy improvement. And as for the Philippines, they recognize American responsibility there and point to the need for continuing the good work accomplished there as a reason for not substantiating the Senate's good wishes for Armenia, Mexico and the Philippines, it seems, are "home" problems. The United States is "in" the Philippines; it may, if the Republicans have their way, "go in" to Mexico. Even here, however, there is little sign of broad policy. The attitude in favor of staying in the Philippines and going into Mexico merely offers a ready contrast to that of the Democrats, who believe it is time to get out of the one and to stay out of the other.

If the Senate majority had been disposed to consider the Armenian question in the light of present facts, instead of making it the sport of domestic politics, there would probably have been more consideration of what a mandate really implies. One finds no adequate dictionary definition of the word; its only definition, as applied to the proposed relation of the United States and Armenia, is to be found in the text of the Peace Treaty. In the light of that definition the proposition does not appear to have involved a United States protectorate over Armenia, as the National Republican recently declared. There was, in the proposal, nothing implying that the United States would be expected to take over Armenia and operate it as its own possession. The clear purport of the mandatory arrangement set forth in the Peace Treaty was that Armenia was one of the newly independent states whose well-being and development form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be given by intrusting its tutelage to an advanced nation, willing and well-fitted to undertake this responsibility "on behalf of the League." There was a clear intimation that what would be expected for Armenia would be "administrative advice and assistance" until such time as the new Nation should be able to stand alone. All the nations in the League of Nations were definitely included as jointly responsible with the nation that should accept the special mandate, and the nation so accepting, moreover, was to be bound by the terms of the Treaty to make regular annual reports to the League as to the affairs of the country for which it had undertaken tutelage. Not as a lone hand was the United States asked to aid Armenia, but as one of a jointly responsible group of world powers. And not primarily, if ever, as a military force was it asked to give its aid, but rather as a teacher of those methods and policies by the introduction of which it has been able to raise the condition of Cuba and the Philippines. It would not be strange if the people of the United States should come to regret the day when its Senate allowed itself to be swayed by narrow and political considerations to the gainsaying of such an opportunity as this which was offered in Armenia. That the opportunity was in Armenia was incidental. But that that sort of opportunity anywhere, in the circumstances here present, should be flatly declined puts America in the position of refusing to do her fair share in upholding the new world order.

### New Zealand and the Liquor Question

TO ALL intents and purposes, the battle for prohibition in New Zealand has been won. It is true that the final official count of the votes cast at the recent poll gave a victory to the wet party, but it was a victory which, in the words of dispatches from Wellington, is being taken by liquor interests throughout the country as "notice to quit." In a poll of 543,762 votes, prohibition only fell short of the absolute majority required in order to secure acceptance by 1632 votes, and this result was attained in spite of an arrangement of the ballot paper which operated absurdly in favor of the wet policy. On this paper, three alternatives were offered for consideration, namely, prohibition, continuance, and state control, the intersection of this third issue of state control being a perfectly obvious device of the liquor interests to bring about the splitting of the vote. As the failure of any of the three policies to secure an absolute majority was to be taken as a vote in favor of continuance, the entrenched position of the liquor interests is evident.

Now several months ago it was maintained in The Christian Science Monitor that one of the first tasks of the Prohibitionists would seem to be to secure a recasting of this ballot paper, and this, it now appears, is about to be undertaken. Parliament is to be asked to amend the ballot paper by cutting out the alternative of state control, so that when the whole question is, once again, placed before the electors, as it will be in 1922, the issue will be a clear-cut one between prohibition and continuance.

As to the question of compensation, that is now no longer a possibility. The liquor trade could have secured compensation last year, if it had not, as it did, fought against prohibition in any form. The determination to keep its business intact, however, has proved its undoing, in this as in other respects. Prohibition with compensation was definitely defeated in the referendum last year, largely through the labors of the liquor interests themselves, and so it has been dropped as a possible solution of the question. All side issues have now, therefore, been entirely cleared away.

The Prohibition Party, moreover, is wisely determined that the victory, when it is secured, shall be quite unquestionable. It would have been possible, in the case of the recent ballot, in view of the very narrow margin by which the wets secured a victory, and in view also of the fact that the Prohibitionists were in a position to prove certain irregularities, to have demanded a recount, in some cases, and a judicial inquiry. But, as a recent account of the matter stated, the idea of appealing was abandoned on the ground that a victory won in the courts would be likely to offend the "sporting feeling that animates the average colonial voter," and would not be regarded by the wets as decisive. The Prohibitionists are, indeed, depending upon this very "sporting feeling" to secure for them a fair ballot paper at the next election, and anyone who knows New Zealand must agree that such reliance is not misplaced. A Prohibitionist victory in 1922, therefore, would seem, indeed, to be practically assured.

### Phosphate Beds in Morocco

EVEN when the fullest allowance is made for the over statements of enthusiasm, there can be no question that the phosphate beds in Morocco, details concerning which are now becoming available, are a most valuable discovery. Few commodities are more urgently needed throughout the world, today, than phosphates, and nowhere, perhaps, are they in greater demand than in agricultural districts of France. The discovery, therefore, within a few hundred miles of Marseilles or Bordeaux, of practically unlimited supplies is a matter of first importance. A conservative estimate puts the value of the phosphate beds of Morocco at somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 francs, and whilst statistics in regard to such matters may well be accepted with reserve, nevertheless, these figures would appear to be sufficiently confirmed to afford at least some reliable idea of the magnitude of the deposit.

The beds are not, of course, strictly recent discoveries; that is to say, their existence has been known for several years past, for it was in the year 1914 that phosphate deposits began to be reported from various parts of El Bordj. But the outbreak of the war prevented any thorough investigation of the matter, and it was not until 1918 that the reports began to be verified. Ultimately, however, the fact was established that all the reports related to the same bed or field, which stretches over a tract of country some forty miles in length, with a width varying from three to twenty miles. According to a statement made recently in Paris by the eminent engineer, Victor Cambon, the purity of the mineral is remarkable. It contains more lime than any other known deposit, as high, in some cases, as 75 or 80 per cent. Most important, perhaps, of all, it can be easily worked, for the deposit, it appears, is a uniformly horizontal one, extending to a depth of some eight yards. Moreover, the question of transport presents no difficulties. It will be necessary to build a railway, some eighty miles in length, but the country through which this railway would run is a continuous plain presenting no obstacles of any kind.

Now what the policy of the French Government in regard to this important discovery is to be is not yet generally known, and this question is already occasioning some concern throughout France. In a recent decree General Lyautey, the French Resident-General in Morocco, made it clear that the deposit belonged, in the first place, to the protectorate of Morocco, and that the right of exploitation was vested in the protectorate. This, however, virtually means that the French Government, if exploitation is to be maintained on a national basis, would secure enormous revenues from the work. Already there are those in France who look to the phosphate beds of Morocco "to pay for the war." However this may be, it would seem most desirable that a tremendous national asset of this kind should not be suffered to fall into the hands of private companies. Whatever views are held on the question of nationalization, this discovery in Morocco would appear to afford an excellent opportunity for testing the system on the largest possible scale.

### The Canadian Budget

THE outstanding feature of the new budget, still under debate in the Canadian House of Commons, is the strong effort it represents to recall the country to normal financial conditions. For several years past, Canada, like practically every other country directly concerned in the war, has been in a condition, financially, where all recognized standards of expenditure were in abeyance. Nationally, the country was spending, every week, without question or debate, sums of money which, in times of peace, would only have been expended, if at all, after the most careful and prolonged consideration, whilst the general economic condition showed prices abnormally high, and a general tendency everywhere to spend money first, and make any necessary calculations afterward.

In his very able budget speech in the House, some time ago, Sir Henry Dayton, Minister of Finance, made it quite clear that the government was going to do its utmost to put an end to this state of things. The government's policy, he declared, was that there was to be no more borrowing to meet the demands made upon the country, and that the sums required to run the country were to be raised by taxation. He appealed to the Canadian people to beware of extravagant and luxurious living, and showed quite plainly that, for those who were not inclined to listen to this warning, the government intended to make luxurious living as difficult as possible. Not only was the income tax to be substantially increased on all incomes over \$5000, but Sir Henry Dayton, at the conclusion of his speech, presented a list of articles which were to be regarded as luxuries and so subject to special taxation. The list was a long one, for it included not only articles generally recognized as luxuries, but many articles regarded as necessities, which, for budget purposes, became luxuries when sold at abnormally high prices.

Of course, the chief debate on the budget centered round the question of the tariff. More than ever, perhaps, this is today a question of first political importance in Canada. Special investigation of the whole subject has already commenced, and, as Sir Henry Dayton announced, public sittings are to be held throughout the Dominion after the prorogation. Meanwhile, the policy of the government concerning the matter, as outlined by Sir Henry, is to engage in a thorough revision of the tariff, with a view to stabilizing old industries, encouraging new ones, and "increasing trade with the mother country and the sister dominions." Such a policy, which must tend towards increasing existing tariffs rather than reducing them, could not fail to call forth strong opposition from that very considerable section of the House which is in favor of drastic reductions in the tariff, even to the extent of evolving a condition of practical free trade. The farmers are virtually committed to a free trade policy, especially in the matter of the importation of agricultural machinery, and they would find small satisfaction in Sir Henry Dayton's assurance on this score, namely, that the tariff on agricultural machinery would be so adjusted as to enable the farmer to purchase his machines "at a price which would compare equitably with the prices in other countries."

Whatever the government does on the tariff issue, however, must necessarily be of a temporary nature, as no very drastic change of policy is likely to take place until after the Dominion inquiry into the question is complete.

### Seeing the Editor

PERHAPS it has never been claimed that editors of newspapers, especially in the smaller towns and cities of the United States, which are proud of the fact that their beauties, industries, schools, and commercial advantages are advertised through the local weekly or daily, have consciously arrogated to themselves half of the sagacity, prescience, and intellectual superiority often attributed to them. The office of the country newspaper is unlike any other institution in the length and breadth of the land, and the editor of the country newspaper, speaking generally, is equally peculiar. His sanctum, uninviting and unattractive, seems to draw within its door, at some time during the year, on one errand or another, the town merchant, the school teacher, the minister, the lawyer, the farmer, the miller, the handmaster, and nearly every visitor to the town who desires to discuss affairs or projects in which the public may be interested. Circumstance, in which tradition may have played an important part, seem popularly to have invested the editor with the right to speak authoritatively and conclusively concerning matters which may concern him far less deeply than those who consult him may suppose. Of course this constant association with the public, in which he cannot, if he would, avoid gaining an intimate insight into community affairs, makes it possible for the editor to appraise individual and public questions from a standpoint impossible to another in the community. In his years of quiet listening he has heard much, and in the storehouse of his memory, perhaps, as he listens today to someone's views or conclusions on some recurring problem in local affairs, he reconstructs, silently, from the materials of the past a mental picture affording him a clear perspective in which to view the new situation.

This picture is not made up from details gleaned from the yellow files of the weekly stowed away in closets and under the stairway. If it were, any inquisitive investigator, with time and patience, could gain the knowledge for himself. But the editor has not printed on the pages of his paper all he has learned. The pages may serve as an index, a reminder of dates and sequences, but they do not tell the story fully, as the editor knows it. Many of the visitors who drop in, year after year, or occasionally, to "see the editor," know something of this hidden storehouse. They remember, possibly, when he thoughtfully and wisely withheld from his columns some fact which would have been of no benefit to the public, and would have caused someone a headache, or worse. And they know that this kindness was unsolicited, and possibly unexpected from one so gruff and plain-spoken as the editor. Is it strange that he has his friends? The code of ethics which he seems to have prescribed for himself, and his name is legion, has ap-

parently designated as "privileged communications" much that a careless public supposes is retained in the form of news. When, sometimes, wonder is expressed because enough news is found to "fill" a paper, the fact is perhaps overlooked that more is left out than is used. The autobiography of an editor, like that of a diplomatist, would be interesting largely because it would set down, for the first time, some of those things concerning which the public has supposed the whole story has been told.

But the world will probably have to wait, and perhaps unrewarded, for such an autobiography to be written. Editors seldom reform, the code is rarely modified in the slightest degree. The sanctum door is open, and always there are those who come, either to renew an acquaintance or to form a new one. Day by day or week by week the printed pages go out, adding chapter after chapter to the record which the world reads, maybe with no indication that there are chapters which no one will ever read. That, perhaps, is why the editor has so many who come to "see" him.

### Editorial Notes

SYMPATHY based upon mutual understanding is recognized as a necessity of Sino-American relations. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch made this fact plain in his recent address before the American Peace Society. It is, therefore, disappointing to find a Brooklyn clergyman drawing sweeping conclusions from what he calls "the obsequious behavior of the Chinaman." He finds this behavior to be "nothing more than a wily attitude adopted for protective purposes." A moment before he had said: "The skin-deep etiquette of the Oriental peoples is practiced mainly for diplomatic reasons." This seems hardly just to a great people, many of whose finer citizens are living in the United States, including Brooklyn, and might be met, understood, and appreciated without much effort by one who desires to give them their just due, even while discussing humility as an eminently Christian virtue.

BESIDES decorating the walls of London with sketches of real artistic merit, the Underground is carrying education to the heart of its organization. Prizes are being given to those station units which most successfully fulfill certain requirements, the first and foremost being courtesy, which, according to Mr. Hilaire Belloc, is much less than courage of heart. But he says, "Yet in my walks it seems to me, the grace of God is in courtesy"—and his opinion is shared by many others, not only in their walks but in their underground traveling, where the absence of the grace has not been perceived; in fact the extraordinary patience of the employees, and their good temper under great provocation, prompted a lady who was being firmly but kindly inserted into a carriage, to turn and thrust an armful of sweet peas into the hands of the astonished guard with the exclamation, "You deserve them!"

THE "new writing" is the name the editor of The Teachers World applies to "script," or manuscript writing which is being taught in schools, and is really a return to old writing, which anyone can see by looking up old registers or documents in the record office, clear, beautifully formed letters being the basis of the old script, and a quill pen or brush the instrument. The "new writing" has not attained quite such a high-water mark, but may do so. Artists have long admired the handwriting of the friend and student of Ruskin, former Slade professor of Oxford, whose chirography rivals the work of the manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The "new writing" is being taught in business houses, where it is thought to be a decided improvement on the old method.

"WHEN we entered the war we set forth very definitely the purposes for which we entered, partly because we did not wish to be considered as merely taking part in a European contest. This joint resolution which I return does not seek to accomplish any of these objects, but, in effect, makes a complete surrender of the rights of the United States as far as the German Government is concerned." Thus wrote President Wilson in vetoing the recent peace resolution of the United States Congress. Whatever may be said for or against Mr. Wilson's policies and his way of carrying them out, there can be no doubt that he has a most remorseless way of stating a case just as it is.

MORE than a thousand Brooklyn barbers have been ordered to strike for a weekly salary of \$35 and 50 per cent of all collections exceeding \$40 per chair. It does not appear that the matter of abolishing tips is contemplated in the prospective arrangements, but customers may develop moral stamina enough, if the increase is granted, to withhold them. When a barber is well paid, there is no good reason why any customer should feel compelled to make him a gift in addition to settling adequately for the service rendered, especially when the customer's income may be even less than that of the barber.

MASSACHUSETTS authorities are enlisting the aid of trade bodies and other organizations to assure a greater measure of public safety in connection with the rapidly increasing number of motors owned or operated within the borders of the Commonwealth. All sorts of organizations can presumably lend assistance in this good cause, but it is probable that a real improvement will become apparent whenever the natural tendency of an automobile operator to get ahead of all the other cars is balanced by a proper appreciation of the fact that the drivers of the other cars all deserve fair consideration.

WITHOUT any regard for the wet prediction that prohibition would reduce emigration to the United States, thousands of newcomers arrived at the Ellis Island Immigration Station, New York Harbor, last week end, and the numbers are expected to be even larger when formal peace declarations open the countries of enemy aliens to emigration. The wets "knew" all along that prohibition would drive emigrants away from American shores.